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# FORTY-ONE FACSIMILES OF DATED CHRISTIAN ARABIC MANUSCRIPTS

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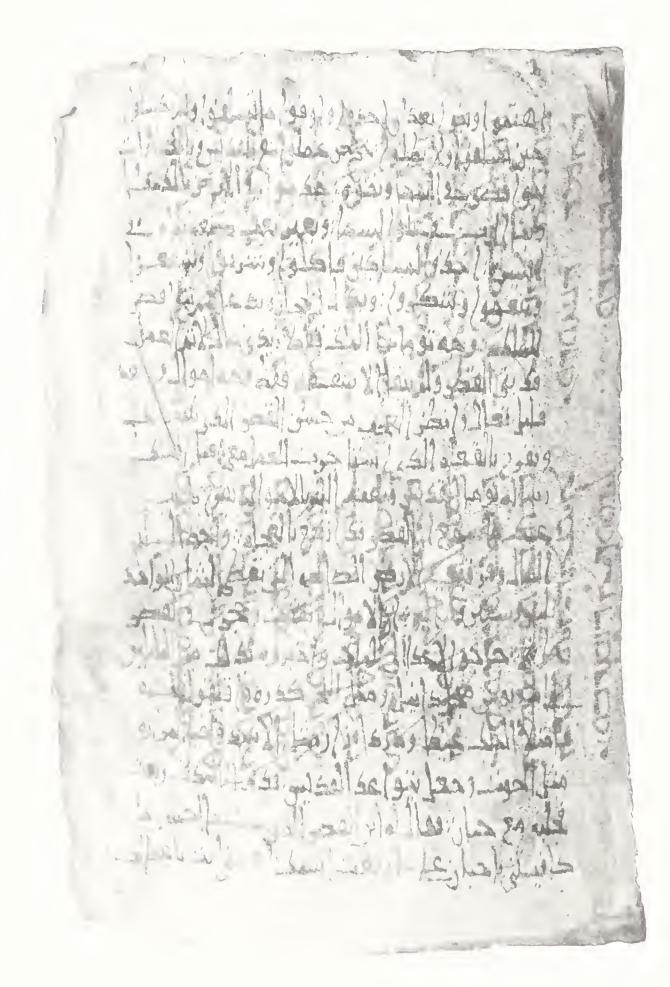
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Frontispiece.



Sinai Syriac and Arabic Palimpsest of Peshitta Gospels. f. 86a.

Script. inf. John xix. 34 b—40. Script. sup. Homily of Mar Jacob.

#### STUDIA SINAITICA No. XII

## FORTY-ONE FACSIMILES OF DATED CHRISTIAN ARABIC MANUSCRIPTS

WITH TEXT AND ENGLISH TRANSLATION

BX

#### AGNES SMITH LEWIS,

HON. D.D. (HEIDELBERG); LL.D. (ST ANDREWS); PH.D. (HALLE)

AND

#### MARGARET DUNLOP GIBSON,

HON. D.D. (HEIDELBERG): LL.D. (ST ANDREWS)

### WITH INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS ON ARABIC CALLIGRAPHY

ВУ

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CAMBRIDGE:
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TO THE

VICE-CHANCELLOR

AND SENATUS ACADEMICUS

OF THE ANCIENT UNIVERSITY

OF ST ANDREWS

THESE SPECIMENS OF DATED

CHRISTIAN ARABIC MSS

ARE RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY

AGNES SMITH LEWIS

AND

MARGARET DUNLOP GIBSON

AS A TOKEN OF GRATITUDE

FOR THE HONOUR CONFERRED ON THEM

ON APRIL 2ND, 1901

#### PREFACE.

THE present volume is a natural sequel to Mrs Gibson's Catalogue of the Arabic MSS in the C of the Arabic MSS. in the Convent of St Catherine on Mount Sinai, which forms the third number of this series. The idea of compiling it was first suggested to us by the late Dr Robertson Smith, who remarked, "Arabic dated Manuscripts are just what we want." But it was only in 1897, on the occasion of our fourth visit to the Convent, that we set about photographing specimen pages in carnest, choosing, so far as possible, pages which tell their own tale about chronology. The dates have been re-verified by Mrs Gibson at Sinai both in 1902 and They are sometimes misleading, as a date which at first appeared trustworthy has been found on closer examination to belong, not to the MS. in which it appears, but to that from which the said MS. was copied; or again it may merely be the record of a special examination of the MS. by some important person several centuries after it came into being. Therefore if in any case there should be a discrepancy between a date given in this volume and one already published in No. III. Studia Sinaitica, the former is always to be preferred.

We have tried to give at least one specimen of each century, between the eighth and the eighteenth inclusive. For our illustration of the eighth century papyrus we are indebted to the kindness of Dr B. Moritz, Director of the Khedivial Library, Cairo, who allowed us to photograph it. Strictly speaking, this is not a Christian document, but neither is it a specially Mohammedan one. By Mr A. G. Ellis of the British Museum, we were guided to Nos. II. III. XXVIII. XXX. XXXII. all of which were photographed by Mr Donald Macbeth, while M. Léon Dorez of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, did us a like service with regard to No. XXVI. We owe special thanks to Dr Bernard Grenfell, of Queen's College, Oxford, for deciphering the few crabbed lines of Greek commercial cursive on the papyrus. They are not now difficult to read, with the help of his copy; but before that copy was made, they had baffled us as much as driftwood from the Atlantic Ocean baffled the

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Spaniards before the discovery of America. We have also to thank Professor Edward Granville Browne, of Cambridge, for a few hints about the Arabic words on that papyrus. Professor D. S. Margoliouth, of Oxford, has helped us in the understanding of some obscure phraseology, especially in Nos. V. IX. XIV. XVI. XXXI. XXXV. XXXVII. and XXXVIII. and has also kindly executed a task which exceeded our competence, and which was yet necessary for the utility of the book; we mean the Introductory Essay on its calligraphy.

In conclusion, as we are told by Deacon Simeon, the copyist of No. XXXVI. that imperfection exists in the soul of Nature, and the defects of the sons of Nature are not unknown; we would echo his prayer that every one who reads in this book, and finds any defect or fault and puts it right, God may put him right in this world and in the other one.

AGNES SMITH LEWIS.

MARGARET DUNLOP GIBSON.

#### INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

THE study of Christian Arabic, which had scarcely commenced when Dozy published his Supplement to the Arabic Dictionaries in 1881, has now become fairly popular. Besides a variety of Christian Arabic texts published in England, France, and elsewhere, we have now a sketch of the history of Christian Arabic literature and an account of its dialect, both from the pen of Dr G. Graf. The present publication richly illustrates its palaeography.

The chief predecessor of Mrs Lewis and Mrs Gibson in this field is the very eminent Arabist H. L. Fleischer, in the third volume of whose Kleinere Schriften are republished three papers (from the Z. D. M. G. for 1847, 1861 and 1864) accompanied by plates, illustrating Christian Arabic scripts. Facsimiles of several are also to be found in the beautiful volume edited for the Palaeographical Society by the skilful hand of the late Dr W. Wright. Some specimens of the Christian Arabic MSS. of the Sinai Library were published in facsimile in the Cairene Journal Muktataf for 1894 (XVIII. 367): they were taken from a large number put into the hands of the editors, the nature of whose magazine prevented their using the whole. Some photographs of MSS. from the same collection are given by Mrs Gibson in Nos. II. and III. of Studia Sinaitica, and in Nos. VII. and VIII. of the same series; also by Mrs Lewis in Horae Semiticae, No. III. In the Russian publication called Zapiski Vostochnavo Otdyelenia XVI. (1905) there are three plates from the Sinaitic MS. 460.

The subject has not ordinarily been treated independently, owing to the difficulty of separating Christian from other Arabic writing. Perhaps the name "Christian type" may be assigned to the handwriting illustrated in the frontispiece, in *Studia Sinaitica*, III. p. 89, and XI. Plates I—8, and in the Russian publication quoted: perhaps too facsimiles II. and III. show a tendency to introduce Syriac forms into Arabic letters, or at least give the latter a suggestion of the Syriac script. And in general, if the Christian documents of the fifth century A.H. and later be compared with contemporary Moslem documents, a certain stiffness, a certain approximation to the "square character" is often found in the former which is not found in the latter. The Moslem scribe seems to work with greater ease and greater certainty. The Moslem leaves something to the reader, the Christian allows no ambiguity for him to settle.

Nevertheless the main tendencies in the development of Moslem calligraphy were reproduced in the Christian scripts, for reasons which can easily be made out. Zealous Moslems of an early period forbade non-Moslems to acquire the Arabic language: in the charter given to the Christians by Omar it is expressly stipulated that the former shall not read or write Arabic or use the Arabic language (von Kremer, Kulturgeschichte, I. 102, 3). This rule was presently found so vexatious to both conquerors and conquered that it had to be relaxed. And when the Arabic language came to be used in the bureaux, Christians and members of other tolerated sects were known to be specially qualified for clerical work. The Kātib Naṣrānī, "Christian Secretary," is a person who meets us constantly in Moslem history: and though many a ruler issued edicts forbidding the employment of non-Moslems in any government posts, the force of circumstances caused these edicts to be speedily annulled. A record of their enforcement and repealing meets us most frequently in the history of the Mamluke dynasty, but examples occur far earlier: Omar II. (100 A.H.) issued an edict of this sort (Von Kremer, ibid. II. 167), and in 501 A.H. (Ibn al-Athīr, Cairo 1303, X. 160) a vizier resumes office on condition that he employs no non-Moslems. The Christian or other non-Moslem secretary was frequently compelled to personate a Moslem in his official compositions, and even to exhibit familiar acquaintance with the Coran. Thus the famous Secretary of State Ibrāhīm Ibn Hilāl, who was a Ṣabian, "associated with Moslems on the friendliest terms, fasted with them during Ramadan, and knew the Coran so well by heart that it floated on the tip of his tongue and the nib of his pen" (Letters of Ibrāhīm, Lebanon, 1898, p. 5). There were indeed pious grammarians who would sooner starve than teach an Unbeliever the Coran, or even the grammar of Sibawaihi, in which verses of the Sacred Book were to be found: but the ordinary teacher could not afford to be particular. And it would seem that the chief teachers of writing as well as the great grammarians were ordinarily, if not always, Moslems.

The writing of the Christians was from this cause assimilated to that of the Moslems: and to write well was a step on the road to promotion. "There was (says Ṭabarī, III. 1181) a certain Faḍl Ibn Marwān, attached to a provincial governor, as writer: and he wrote a good hand. Presently he was associated with a clerk of Mu'taṣim (afterwards Caliph), and wrote under his supervision: on this man's death Faḍl got his place, and himself had a clerk under him. His fortunes rose with the fortunes of Mu'taṣim, he went with him to Egypt, and got control of the whole wealth of the country. Before Ma'mūn's death he came to Baghdad, and acted for Mu'taṣim, giving such orders as he thought fit in Mu'taṣim's name: when

Mu'taṣim came to the capital as Caliph, Faḍl was the real Caliph, having under him all the bureaux." Similar stories of promotion starting with the possession of a good handwriting are common: and the fortunate persons were often Christians and sometimes Jews.

On the other hand Arabic never became the religious language of any Christian sect, or of the Arabic-speaking Christians as a whole: whence the ordinary cause for the development of a special script was wanting. Syriac, Coptic, or Armenian, remained the religious language of the Christian communities, even (in the first two cases) after the majority of the people had ceased to understand them. Syrians, Jews, and Samaritans, when writing Arabic for purposes connected with the religious communities to which they belonged, often preferred to employ their national alphabets. When they used the Moslem script, it was ordinarily to their interest to conceal rather than to flaunt the fact that they did not belong to the Moslem community.

A considerable number of books written by Christians were of course intended for the public market. Such were medical and philosophical treatises and in general works dealing with science. In these the religion of the author appears in the nature of the formulae with which his book opens and closes: otherwise there may be little or nothing whereby it can be detected. But even translations of the Old and New Testaments were often intended for all classes of readers. And the better sort of Mohammedan theologians and historians, such as Ibn Kutaibah and Fakhr ad-dīn ar-Rāzī, exhibit a fair acquaintance with their contents. On the whole then in the case of works written in both the language and the script of the Moslems, it is best to suppose that the authors usually intended contributing to the national literature of an Arabic-speaking country, rather than to that of their own religious community only. We are therefore prepared to find the modifications of the script noticeable in works emanating from the leading community imitated by those of subordinate communities. The facsimiles therefore should be studied side by side with other works illustrating the development of Arabic handwriting, such as those appended to the Oxford and Berlin Catalogues of Arabic MSS., the Aegyptische Urkunden aus dem königlichen Museum zu Berlin, and Moritz's magnificent Arabic Palaeography. For the origin of the Arabic script we cannot do better than refer to Berger's Histoire de l'Écriture dans l'Antiquité (Paris, 1891). A list of works by Arabic writers on the theory and practice of calligraphy is given by Ahlwardt at the beginning of vol. I. of his monumental Arabic Catalogue. Examples of different styles of hands are given by A. P. Pihan, Notice sur les divers genres d'écriture ancienne et moderne des Arabes, etc. (Paris, 1856). The treatise called Khatt u Khattātān of

Ḥabib Efendī (Constantinople, 1306 A.H.) contains little besides biographical notices of leading calligraphers.

Facsimiles I. II. III. stand apart from the rest, as representing decidedly early forms of writing. A well-known tradition ascribes the invention of diacritic points to the instigation of the famous or notorious proconsul al-Hajjāj Ibn Yūsuf. "Abu Aḥmad al-'Askarī in his work on textual corruption states that people continued reading out of the Coran of 'Uthmān Ibn 'Affān for over forty years to the days of 'Abd al-Malik Ibn Marwān: by that time the amount of textual corruption had become very serious and spread over the whole of 'Irāk, so that Ḥajjāj had recourse to his scribes and asked them to invent diacritic signs for the letters that looked alike: and it is said that Naṣr Ibn 'Āṣim undertook this task. invented the dots, single and in pairs with differences of position. a long time people continued to write all their texts with dots. Even so however corruption of the text was found to occur, and they invented the system which is called *i'jām*, which they employed in addition to the dots" (Ibn Khallikān, I. 155). The date of Ḥajjāj¹ (on whom M. Périer has recently published an exhaustive study) is the first century of Islam—he died in 95: the first of the Lewis-Gibson facsimiles is of a deed written eight years before that event, 87 A.H. The dots being still novelties, we are not surprised to find no trace of them in the deed. Karabaček, on the basis of an exhaustive study of papyri, finds evidence for the employment of the diacritic dot under B in documents dated 81-96 and for that of the double dot under Y in documents dated 82-89 (Denkschr. der Wiener Akademie, ph.-hist. Kl. XXXIV. 225).

Facsimiles II. and III. are similar to the handwritings described by Fleischer in the papers referred to above. Of the first we might use his description, "ein steifes, sich noch eng an das Kūfī anschliessendes Neskhī." The wide space left after the non-attached letters is similar to that in Fleischer's Tab. V. On the other hand, except for the sign of the feminine the points seem regularly employed, and indeed in the Eastern style, and the vowel U is occasionally inserted. The writing however of the two dots over the sign of the feminine is a proceeding which some grammarians at least do not recognize: thus in the Maķāmah of Ḥarīrī (No. VI.) which contains an epistle with alternate words of dotted and undotted letters, the sign of the feminine is treated as undotted.

An archaism common to these two hands is the protraction of the stroke

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> An example of the difficulty occasioned by the want of dots in Ḥajjāj's time is given in Mubarrad's Kāmil, 1. 291, ult. (Cairō, 1308.) Jāḥiz, Ḥayawān, i. 55, implies that in the time of Hishām Ibn 'Abd al-Malik (ob. 125 A.H.) a dotted letter could not be confused with an undotted one.

of the Alif below the line of the letter to which it is attached. The Jīm and two following letters resemble in their angle a Syriac G: the Dāl is of the form of a Nestorian D; the Ṣād is almost rectangular: the Ḥāf (medial) resembles an Estrangelo Q: the final Kāf is similar to Dāl and to Ṭā; the medial Mīm is above, not below the line; and the medial form of the Hā resembles the initial. Finally in facsimile III. there are specimens of the Kufic final Nūn, and final Yā, and also of a Syriac 'Ain. Probably in facsimile III. the writer's hand is decidedly influenced by the habit of writing Syriac.

The writing of the frontispiece is curious, and exhibits many archaisms, especially in the forms of the Dāl and Ṭā: the hook at the top of this letter and at the top of the Lām is also found in the MS. of which there is a facsimile in the *Muktaṭaf* XVIII. 367 (fig. 3) as well as in facsimile III.

Archaic handwritings are usually preserved (1) in sacred books, (2) on coins, (3) in inscriptions. In these sorts of writing the old style was long maintained by the Moslems. Since the Arabic versions of the Bible had only a moderate degree of sanctity attaching to them, it was natural that the Christians should extend to their religious books, as well as to others, the modifications that became popular in the writing of the national language. Yet deliberate attempts at reproducing the script of an old copy are not wanting. Ibn Khaldūn notices that men often intentionally imitated the bad writing of a saint, hoping to be spiritually benefited thereby.

On the history of Arabic writing there is a passage of some length in the Bibliography of Ḥājji Khalīfah (III. 149), the bulk of which is taken from the Fihrist (pp. 7-9). Since neither of these authorities give illustrations, their statements are very hard either to understand or to criticize. The author of the Fihrist (377 A.H., 987 A.D.) mentions Ibn Muklah (ob. 328 A.H.) as the finest penman (with one other) of all who had lived up to his time: but he does not make the assertion which we find in later writers (e.g. Ibn Khallikān, II. 81) that Ibn Muklah was the person who altered the Arabic script from the Kufic to "the present style." This change is sometimes however assigned to a later penman, Ibn al-Bawwāb (ob. 413 or 423, Ibn Khallikān, I. 436), whose calligraphy was so famous in his own time that even a blind poet (Abu'l-'Alā of Ma'arrah, Siķt al-zand, II. 44) could draw an image from it. Of course the supposition that either of these writers invented naskhī is contradicted by the fact that the naskhī type goes back to the very commencement of Arabic writing. Still it is likely that the influence of these calligraphers was very great, and it is noticeable that the change from the type of facsimile III. to that of facsimile IV. is much the most decided in the collection; the first of which is before, the latter after Ibn Muklah's time. The manipulation of the script is altogether more facile, somewhat like that of a grown-up person as compared with the rigidity and stiffness of a child's handwriting. In facsimile IV. we see the first examples (in this collection) of the practice of distinguishing the undotted letters by writing minute forms of them underneath (in the case of Ha, Sīn, Ṣād, 'Ain) or a sign above (chiefly in the case of R and Sīn). Perhaps the distinction of the undotted letters in this way is what is meant in the passage quoted from al-'Askarī by i'yām, since its purpose was to provide extra security against corruption, after the dots had been found insufficient.

The methods employed are collected by Wright in his Arabic Grammar, I. 4, to whose observations one is added by Salhani in the Preface to al-Akhṭal, p. 7. The volume of Kalkashandī which he quotes has not yet been issued by the authorities of the Khedivial library. Most varieties will be found illustrated in the facsimiles, but it is not yet possible to assign their employment to special ages or schools. muhmilah sign (as these are called) over the Sīn of the word Masīḥ (Christ) in facsimiles XXI. XXV. and XXXIII. seems intentionally to take the form of a cross. The sign on the Sīn of Yasū' (Jesus) is in the form of an acute angle, with the apex downwards. On other words in the same page (facsimile XXI.) it takes the form of a line slightly inclined from the horizontal, originally meant for a repetition of the letter itself. In facsimile XXII. this is used for the Sīn of Yasū'. In facsimile XII. it is a curved line, still more suggestive of the original letter. In facsimile XXXIII. it takes a form very similar to that of the hamzah, except in the case of Masih, where the cross is retained. The hamzah form is again found in facsimile XXXVII. The letter which most frequently takes a muhmilah sign in these facsimiles is the Rā: the Dāl is scarcely ever, if at all, thus distinguished. There are however quite late MSS. in which the scribe regularly puts a dot under it1.

The epoch marked by the work of Ibn Muklah is equally apparent in the facsimiles published by Wright: compare his Plate XX. of 272 A.H. with Plate XCVI. of 348.

The alterations which handwriting underwent in Eastern Islam after this time were slight. According to Ibn Khaldūn (translated by de Slane, II. 399) another epoch was marked by the copies of Yākūt of Mausul (ob. 618 A.II.) and the Saint 'Alī al-'Ajamī: Ibn Khallikān (ob. 671) knows

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> An example is the Bodleian MS. of Yāfi'i's History.

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of Yākūt as a calligrapher, but does not, like Ibn Khaldūn, state that his writing formed the model followed throughout Eastern Islam. Ḥājjī Khalīfah adds some more names: the geographer Yāķūt (ob. 628) and Yāķūt al-Musta'ṣimi (ob. 698), "whose fame filled the earth." Probably then the type of writing in use in the seventh century (A.H.) was set by Yāķūt of Mausul, the type in use in the eighth by Yāķūt al-Musta'ṣimi. Hājjī Khalīfah adds that the styles of writing in which these persons excelled were six: Thulth, Naskh, Ta'līķ, Raiḥān, Muḥaķkaķ, Riķā'. Several of these are mentioned in the Arabian Nights (ed. Macnaghten, 1. 94, cited by Dozy). Ḥabīb Efendī observes that the Raiḥānī style suits Corans and Prayers, the Naskhī Commentaries and Traditions, the Thulth Histories, the Tauki' Firmans and Rescripts, the Rikā Letters, the Muḥakkak Verses. He adds that in Thulth four parts are straight, and two round; in Muhakkak 11 parts straight, and the rest round; in Tauki' they are equally divided. Plate XI. of our facsimiles belongs to the Riķā' style: in letters (says Ḥājjī Khalīfah) it is undesirable to insert dots, except where there is some danger of ambiguity: to insert them all is rather to imply that your correspondent is unskilled in reading hands. The writer of this MS. (though it is not an epistle) is decidedly sparing with them. He also has a tendency to omit the "teeth" of the Sīn, and to attach the non-connecting letters to those that follow (e.g. in maksūd, line 9). All these are found in facsimile V. (of the fourth century), and even in very early specimens of Arabic writing (see Abel, no. 6 of the year 259 A.H., 873 A.D. as read by Karabaček, W. Z. K. M. XI. 12). The others are all naskhī, though X. and XXVI. show a faint tendency towards ta'līķ.

It now becomes the problem of the palaeographer to discover clues by which to date undated MSS.: and this problem is no easy one, although numbers of facsimiles of the same century put together (as they are here and in the Moritz collection) leave a distinct impression of uniformity on the mind; it is however hazardous to attempt to fix the date at which any particular form of letter first came into use, or that at which it went out of fashion. Indeed such innovations as can be traced seem ordinarily to be the introduction into the Naskhī hand of forms already in use in the Riķā' hand.

The perpendicular form of the connected Dāl and the final Nūn resembling Rā which occur in facsimile IV. seem characteristic of that period (later fourth century A.H.). At this period too the (final or isolated) Bā and Tā are often unfinished towards the left; facsimile VI. (which is much later, 551 A.H.) illustrates this practice better than IV. Experts in handwriting will very probably be able to observe much more.

S.S. XII.

The persistence of the employment of the initial for the final Kāf is very noticeable. The final form (similar to final Lām, only that the latter is below the line) meets us first in facsimile XIX. (671 A.H.), line 2: in facsimile XXIII. a similar form, with a top stroke, is found in line 1, whereas the employment of the initial for the final form occurs in the same page. In XXI. the initial form is used (684 A.H.), and examples of it occur as late as 994 (facsimile XXXIV.). The form with a minute kāf inserted (looking like a hamzah) is found in facsimile XXVI. (714 A.H.). With this handwriting generally compare Ahlwardt XX. of 804 A.H. The employment of both the minute kāf and the top stroke (which most calligraphers regard as an inelegance) is found in facsimile XXXVI. (1036 A.H.).

The forms of the Alif retain some archaisms in quite late MSS.: so the protraction of the connected form below the line is illustrated in XV. (A.H. 619), but perhaps not later. The form (isolated) in which the bottom curves towards the left appears in quite recent MSS. (e.g. facsimile XXXI., A.H. 994). A form in which the top is hooked towards the left occurs chiefly in the inelegant writing of facsimile XIV. (A.H. 600).

Among the principles of calligraphy analysed by Ḥājjī Khalīfah after Abu'l-Khair one is that attention should be paid to what is called "justifying," i.e. seeing that the lines begin and end at the same point. Some of the facsimiles (e.g. VII. XVIII.) show clear signs of the line or lines employed for the guidance of the scribe in this matter. The treble dots at the commencement of many of the lines in facsimile XIII. probably serve the purpose of the inverted comma, a sign similar to which is often found in Western MSS.: if this be the purpose of the dots, the places for them have not always been felicitously selected. The use of the Hā to fill up a line that would otherwise be imperfect, which occurs in facsimile XV., is common in Arabic MSS.

The Mohammedan custom of prolonging the B of *Bism* in the Invocation at the commencement of books or chapters was, as Fleischer observed, imitated by Christians: facsimiles XIV. and XXIX. offer good examples. The prolonged B is said to be compensation for the loss of the Alif in this formula.

The orthography and vocalization belong to the subjects of which Dr Graf has treated rather than to palaeography. Both are frequently faulty.

#### INTRODUCTORY NOTES.

The manuscript which has supplied us with a frontispiece is not dated. It was discovered by Mrs Gibson in 1902 and is therefore not included in the Syriac and Arabic catalogues which we made in 1893. Our reason for placing it in this volume springs from a wish to make its existence better known. It is numbered 514, and is noted in Mrs Gibson's Catalogue of the Arabic MSS. in the Convent of St Catherine on Mount Sinai (Studia Sinaitica III.) as an ἀφηρημένον. The story of how she found it is in the Expository Times for 1902, pp. 509, 510.

The manuscript is a palimpsest. It has a stout binding much broken at the back. The leaves are of good, fine vellum, measuring about 23 centimètres by 15.

The upper script is Arabic, in a hand which has been assigned to the end of the IXth or beginning of the Xth century, and is considered to be an exclusively Christian one. A specimen of the same writing is to be seen in Plate XX. of the Palaeographical Society's facsimiles, Oriental Series. It is from the Vatican Codex Arab. 71 which is dated A.D. 885; and another specimen is in the upper script of a palimpsest belonging to me, and of which I have published several facsimiles in No. XI. of this series.

The text of the upper script in Sin. Arab. 514 contains four sermons by Jacob of Serug. The first one, with which the book in its present defective condition begins, is on the subject that no man may alter the least value of anything which our Lord has said in the holy Gospel.

The remainder of the text is for the most part a martyrology. The names of the martyrs are not very easy to identify; but Mrs Gibson observed those of Philemon, Euthalius, Cyricus and Julitta, Eustratius and Arsenius.

Mrs Gibson says: "I could decipher little of the under script without using the reagent (hydrosulphuret of ammonia), but, whenever I painted a page with it, the Syriac lines came up clearly, and were very easy to read. I consider this handwriting to be not later than the VIth century, but I am not an expert, and it seems to me probable that, being a palimpsest, it may be the oldest Peshitta in existence. Its appearance tells at once that it is not quite so ancient as the Old Syriac palimpsest discovered by Mrs Lewis in 1892. I had ample opportunity to place the two together, and there can be no question about their relative antiquity.

"The first page I tried was f.  $162^b$  which began at John vii. 10, col. 1, ending at  $a\lambda\lambda a$  in v. 12. Col. b began at v. 16 and ended at v. 18. This shows that the leaves of the original Syriac manuscript have been folded in two to meet the wants of the Arabic martyrologists in the IXth or Xth century."

On f. 173<sup>b</sup> Mrs Gibson found part of the *Transitus Mariae* in Syriac, but she does not believe there is much of it.

In the binding is a fragment of a Syriac hymn in honour of the Virgin.

Our second facsimile is from a photograph taken by Mr Macbeth. The slightly Cufic form of some of the letters speaks for its antiquity. It is the earliest dated Arabic MS. in the British Museum. Its author, Theodore Abu Kurrah, Bishop of Harran and Nisibis, lived about the end of the IXth century, and was a pupil of St John of Damascus. It contains a treatise on Image worship which has been published by Dr J. Arendzen, and also, in its first part, a Defence of Christian Doctrines, of which a portion has been edited by P. L. Malouf, S.J., in the *Machrig* (Vol. VI., No. 22, p. 1011). Dr Malouf adduces reasons for believing that the treatise which occupies the first part of the volume is due to the same Theodore Abu Kurrah. He also states his conviction that Or. 4950 is the oldest dated Christian MS. extant.

This MS. has furnished the subject for a paper read by Professor Burkitt before the Cambridge Philological Society in 1896 on St Charitan. He maintained that the rare Syriac words ميق and خصص and the Arabic word سيق are equivalent to the Greek word  $\Lambda \alpha \hat{\nu} \rho \alpha$ , which originally meant "alley" or "lane." Mrs Gibson, before she had heard of this paper, identified the word with the Greek σηκόςwhich means "a fold." We both think that the Arabs are much more ready to assimilate (and often to mangle)1 a foreign word than to translate it. My friend Dr Porphyrius Logothetes, the present learned Archbishop of Mount Sinai, tells me that this term was in ancient times applied to what is now called the  $B\hat{\eta}\mu\alpha$ , that is the space screened off from the body of the church just behind the holy table. That the  $B\hat{\eta}\mu\alpha$  should have been used as a *scriptorium* will surprise no one who has become acquainted with the habits of Oriental priests. But the origin of سيق may possibly be more humble and modern. Archbishop Porphyrius has suggested that it probably comes from a habit which the Greeks have of calling a church, and also a monastery, ὁ οἶκος. They say, for example, that they are going είς οἶκον, "to a church, or to a monastery," and the Arabs may easily have shortened it into سيق by dropping the first and last syllables, just as they have turned εἰς τὴν πόλιν into Stamboul or Istambûl. English scholars will please remember that the Greeks pronounce οἶκον "eekon." As the word is again used in No. XXXV. with the sense of "cloister" it was evidently also applied to the whole monastery, which might well be called a fold.

اعلم انهم (العرب) كثيرا ما يجترئون : Cf. Gawâlîkî, Almu Arrab (Sachau), p. 5: على تغيير الاسماء الاعجمية اذا استعملوها

We have not been able to find the text of No. XIV. in any printed book. There was more than one Evagrius or Evaristus connected with Constantinople, from the Bishop who reigned in A.D. 370 to the celebrated historian who accompanied Bishop Gregorius of Antioch to that city in the VIth century. The emperor to whom this apology is addressed appears to be Constantinus VII. Porphyrogenitus. It belongs therefore to the close of the VIIIth century.

The Greek text of No. XVI. will be found in the works of Gregory Nazianzen, Oratio XXXII., cap. 1x. This is numbered XXI. in the Sinai MS.

The Syriac text of No. XX. is in the Roman edition of Mar Ephraim, vol. 1., p. 172. It is the beginning of the Sermo in Patres Defunctos.

In the last line of No. XXII. we at first found وهو له وللامرة. برسم قلايته untranslateable and were inclined to adopt the suggestions of the Sheyk Muhammed 'Asal to read تلايته and تلايته, translating "it belonged to him and to the community in the order of its reading." But Professor Margoliouth thinks that امرة the plural of the Syriac word حداث معالمة والمرابع والم

We have failed to find the text of No. XXVI. in any of Mar Ephraim's works.

The extract from the Lives of Saints which appears in No. XXVIII. is practically the same as what I have already published in the Mythological Acts of the Apostles, page 83 (*Horae Semiticae* III.).

A text which nearly corresponds to that of No. XXXII. will be found in the Arabic version of Joseph ben Gorion, printed at Beirut in 1872.

The Greek text corresponding to No. XXXVIII. will be found in Migne's Patrologia, vol. LXIII., pp. 16, 17.

The Greek and Latin text of XXXIX. will be found in Migne, vol. LXXXVIII., pp. 627, 628, and that of XL. in the same volume, pp. 1207, 1208.

All the MSS. which have furnished us with specimen pages are paper, with the exceptions of Nos. II., III. and the frontispiece, which are vellum, and No. I., which is papyrus.

But this does not raise the suspicion as to their antiquity which would occur to us in the case of codices written in Europe. Paper was used in the East for several centuries before it was known to the Westerns. It had not made its way to the neighbourhood of Antioch in the year when John of Beth Mari, the Stylite, turned a manuscript of the Old Syriac Separate Gospels into one of the oldest of extant palimpsests by writing his biographies of Holy Women above them, but we find the story of its origin clearly told in Dr Karabaçek's Introduction to his "Guide to the Museum of the Archduke Rainer Papyri." Two Chinese papermakers were taken prisoners by the Arabs in a battle where the latter defeated the combined forces of the Chinese and the Turks at Kangli, on the banks of a river named Tharâg in Transoxonia, in July A.D. 751, accounts of the battle being extant in the chronicles of both victors and vanquished. These papermakers continued to practise their craft in Samarkand, and about A.D. 790 a Government paper-factory was established

at Baghdad during the reign of Harûn al Raschid. The Chinese made thin paper of the bark of the mulberry tree; and the Arabs produced a more serviceable article out of linen rags. Flourishing factories for its manufacture existed in Arabia, Egypt, Syria, and North Africa long before it found its way into Europe by way of Damascus, under the name of *charta Damascena* or *charta bombycina* from the town of Hierapolis, which was then called Mambidsah of Bombyca. It is therefore not surprising that our third facsimile, although it is taken from a paper manuscript, bears the date of A.D. 988 although there are no extant Greek paper manuscripts before the middle of the XIIIth century.

There are 47 dated Arabic manuscripts in the library of St Catherine on Mount Sinai. Fifteen of these are not included in this volume. In two cases we have given a second example from the same manuscript, because the date page did not offer a good specimen of the hand-writing.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Encyclopaedia Britannica, sub "Paper."

AGNES SMITH LEWIS.

#### DESCRIPTION OF MANUSCRIPTS.

- II. British Museum, Or. 4950, vellum, 237 leaves, most of them  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $6\frac{1}{4}$ . The lower outward corner of each leaf is invariably rounded off.
- III. British Museum, Or. 5008, vellum, 53 leaves,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 6.
- IV. Sinai 139, paper, about 167 leaves, 21 × 14 centimetres.
- V. Sinai 580, paper, about 206 leaves, 20 × 16, from 8 to 12 lines on page.
- VI. Sinai, paper, about 195 leaves, 18 × 13.
- VII. Sinai 69, vellum, about 147 leaves, 18 × 13.
- VIII. Sinai 417, vellum, about 303 leaves, 21 × 17.
- IX. Sinai 410, paper, about 165 leaves, 17 × 12.
- X. Sinai 97, paper, about 383 leaves, 5 being blank, 14 × 10.
- XI. Sinai 445, paper, about 435 leaves, 16 × 11.
- XII. Sinai 82, paper, about 241 leaves, 22 × 13.
- XIII. Sinai 117, paper, about 139 leaves, 23 × 16.
- XIV. Sinai 420, paper, about 193 leaves, 29 × 22.
- XV. Sinai 13, paper, about 383 leaves,  $25 \times 16$ .
- XVI. Sinai 276, paper, about 355 leaves, 24 × 16.
- XVII. Sinai 122, paper, about 221 leaves, 25 × 17.
- XVIII. Sinai 408, paper, about 161 leaves, 36 × 25.
- XIX. Sinai 95, paper, about 329 leaves, 18 × 14.
- XX. Sinai 439, paper, about 359 leaves, 22 × 14.
- XXI. Sinai 104, paper, about 269 leaves, 3 being blank, 21 × 14.
- XXII. Sinai 89, paper, about 194 leaves, 28 × 21.
- XXIII. XXIV. Sinai 99, paper, about 209 leaves, 30 × 22.
- XXV. Sinai 91, paper, about 249 leaves, 22 × 14.
- XXVI. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Fonds Arabe 159, paper, 170 leaves, 25½ centimetres by 17, 15 lines on each page. Dated in the year 1130 of the Martyrs.

XXVII. Sinai Cod. Arab. 397, paper, about 267 leaves, 31 × 21.

XXVIII. British Museum, Or. 1327, No. 8 in Supplementary Catalogue, paper, dated 1050 Anno Martyrum. Paper, 242 leaves, 9½ inches by 6¾. Evidently written in Egypt. The sections are marked in the margin by the hand of the scribe with Coptic numerals.

XXIX. Sinai 628, paper, 23 × 17.

XXX. British Museum, Or. 1330, No. 14 in Supplementary Catalogue, paper, dated Wednesday the 1st of Mesuri, Anno Martyrum 1102. Paper, 267 leaves, 10 inches by  $6\frac{1}{2}$ . The author is Ephrem Syrus, but his name is not given.

XXXI. Sinai 398, paper, about 304 leaves,  $36 \times 20$ .

XXXII. British Museum, Or. 1336, No. 31 in Supplementary Catalogue, paper, 169 leaves, 9 inches by  $6\frac{1}{4}$ . The date A.H. 899 is given from the earliest of several notes recording that the MS. had been read by someone. It is therefore probably older than A.D. 1493, though apparently of the fifteenth century.

XXXIII. Sinai 121, paper, about 360 leaves, 28 × 20.

XXXIV. Sinai 135, paper, about 208 leaves, 28 × 21.

XXXV. Sinai 264, paper, about 208 leaves, 24 × 16.

XXXVI. Sinai 423, paper, about 615 leaves, 36 × 21.

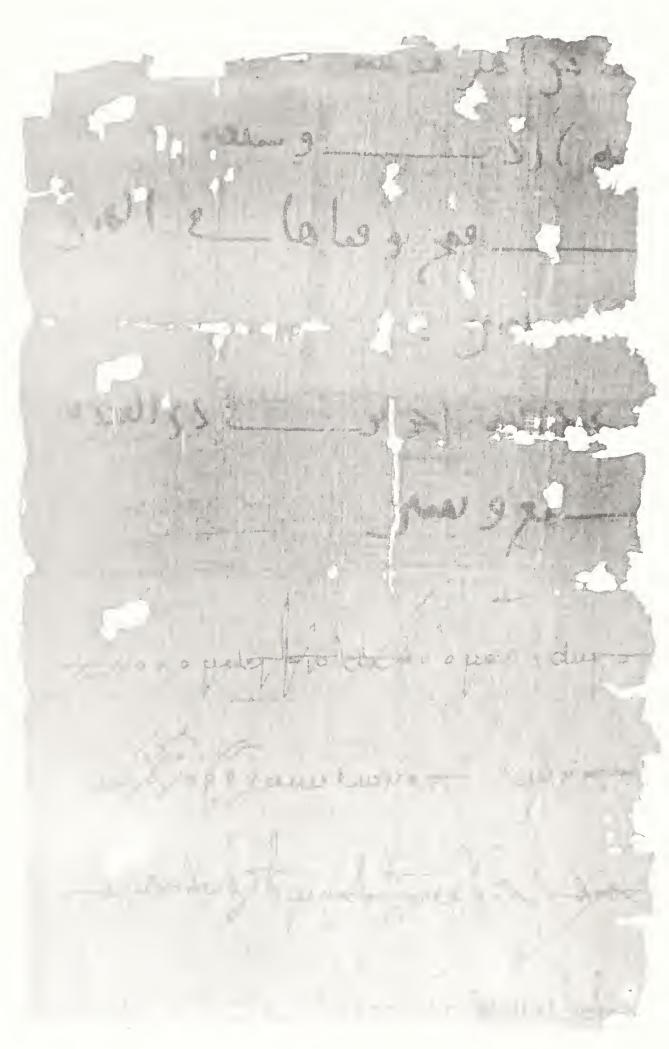
XXXVII. Sinai 625, paper, about 108 leaves, 20 × 15.

XXXVIII. Sinai 626, paper, about 230 leaves, 31 × 22.

 $\left\{\begin{array}{c} XXXIX. \\ XL. \end{array}\right\}$  Sinai 339, paper, about 179 leaves, 21 × 15.

XLI. Sinai 587, paper, about 23 leaves, 14 × 18.





Papyrus.
Khedivial Museum, Cairo.
Eighth Century.

#### KHEDIVIAL MUSEUM, CAIRO. PAPYRUS. EIGHTH CENTURY.

. . . . ڪل اهل مدينه . . . .

اردب وسبعة ع[شر]

قمح توفياها في الهدن

عبد الله اخر يوم في ذي القعدة

\* سبع وثمنين

 $\theta$ 

εν ονοματι του θεου ο μαρ ς α $\beta$ ι $\pi$ ...

καθολ(ικών) όρρ(ίων) βαβυλωνος υμιν το(îς

 $\pi a \rho a \delta \epsilon \delta \omega \kappa(a) \tau(\epsilon) \ \eta \mu \iota \nu \ \epsilon \pi \iota \ \tau(\eta \varsigma) \ \pi a \rho o \dot{v}(\sigma \eta \varsigma) \ \dot{\iota} \nu \delta(\iota \kappa \tau \iota) o(\nu o \varsigma) \ \epsilon \delta(\quad) \ \theta \epsilon(\delta \iota \kappa \tau \iota) o(\nu o \varsigma) \ \epsilon \delta(\delta \iota \kappa \tau \iota) o(\nu o \varsigma) \ \delta(\delta \iota \kappa \iota) o(\nu o \varsigma) \ \delta(\delta \iota)$ 

 $\kappa\omega\mu(\eta\varsigma)~\mathring{a}\rho\tau(a\beta a\varsigma)~\chi\iota 3\beta^{'\dagger}~\epsilon\xi a\kappa o\sigma\iota a~.~\delta\epsilon\kappa a~\epsilon\pi\tau(\grave{a}~\delta\acute{\iota}\mu o\iota\rho o\nu$ 

\* A.H. 87 = A.D. 705. + 6172





ا سقف او فسيس او شماس لو اعسك ادو. ا بسلط لا يصوم ار بعين يوما الصبام العسام و الجمعه و الاربعا فللفضاع الاار يعتلير ف جسد بمنعه من د لک وار کارعلمای بینره و مي من المحمد بعون الله ودويه و نعمته و كان كمال حكابه عاول بوم مزدفيرس بكون من حساب سن الديدا على العبل سن كيسه القيامه بهت المعدس سنه سند الاشت والمنماية وشعه وسنبن ومنسئ الاكسند دس سنه العد وما به و تميد وتمين و مخون من سي العوب ونشمر ربيع الاول من سنه ادبع وستبزوما نفيد كيم الخارج المسحين العفنو الحسكاري عمرة الله و نادا است فوات فاد حب ي ننسا لاسبك الله وافامك عن بمنه و دلك التحوت البغ المحبوب المفزم اد يقول نعالوا يامنا وكال دنوا الملك المعد لكرمزقبل انسا العالم بكون لنا ذلك بشفاعه مرشرير الكاء وطادئ يمنا و صلوات جبيع الابا الابواد اجبن و اصين

Treatise on Christian Theology probably by Theodorus Abu Kurrah, Bishop of Harran. British Museum Oriental MSS, 4950.

> f. 197 b. A.D. 876.

II. BRITISH MUSEUM ORIENTAL MSS. 4950. A.D. 876.

Treatise on Christian Theology probably by Theodorus Abu Kurrah, Bishop of Harran.

> f. 197 b ن لمجمع السليحين: قانون واحد وسبعين ن ايما اسقف او قسیس او شهاس او اغنسط او ابسلط لا يصوم اربعين بوما الصيام العام والجمعة والاربعا فليقطع الا ان يعتل بمرض جسد يهنعه من ذلك وان كان علماني يفرز ن تم المصحف بعون الله وقوته ونعمته وكان كمال كتابته أفي اول يوم من ذقمبرس يكون من حساب سنى الدنيا على ما يقبل في كنيسة القيامة بيت المقدس سنة ست الاف وثلثماية وتسعة وستين ومن سنى الاكسندرس سنة الف وماية وثمنية وثمنين ٠٠ ويكون من سنى العرب في شهر ربيع الاول من سنة اربع وستين ومايتين · كتبه الخاطى المسكين الحقير اصطافني بن حکم یعرف بالرملی فی سیق ماری حریطن لمعلمه الاب الفاضل الطهر الروحاني انبا بسيل عمره الله اذا انت قرات فاذكرني لا تنسا لا نسيك الله واقامك عن يهينه واسمعك ذلك الصوت البهى المحبوب المُفرح اذ يقول تعالوا يا مباركي ابي رثوا الملك المُعد لكم من قبل انشا العالم يكون لنا ذلك بشفاعة مرتمريم الطاهرة ومارى يحنا وصلوات جميع الابا الابرار امين وامين

> > ∴ ۱ Cod. ڪتابه

To the Council of the Apostles. The seventy first Canon. Whosoever is Bishop or Elder or Deacon or Reader or Epistoler, let him not fast

forty days of the general fasts; and on Friday and Wednesday let him abstain (from flesh) unless he be excused through bodily illness which prevents him from this, and if he be a layman, let him separate himself. The Book is finished, by the help and power and grace of God; and the completion of its writing is on the first day of December, according to the reckoning of the years of the world which is accepted in the Church of the Resurrection of the Holy House (Jerusalem), in the year 6369; and of the years of Alexander the year 1188; that is, of the year of the Arabs in the first month Rebi of the year 264. It was written by the poor contemptible mean Stephen son of Hakm known as the native of Ramleh in the cloister of Mar Haretin, for his Teacher, the noble and pure and spiritual father, Anba Basil; God give him long life! When thou readest, remember me, forget not, may God not forget thee! and may He place thee at His right hand, and cause thee to hear that beautiful and beloved and gladdening voice when He shall say 'Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from before the foundation of the world.' May this be ours through the mediation of the pure Lady Mary and of Mar John, and the prayers of all the righteous Fathers, Amen and Amen.

1 Gr. σηκός



مه بن بخوهم قورار الفي لاه ، عام عود لك عرفوروم المكلم ع الاهوت المكم عزيا صحاب الموامن فكونو) عبر لسرمداوه كامه لكبم لانكور عواداد لار الموراد اكار هكد مالظامه ماد الكور منم الحم أبه بعطا عطبه افضام البنه، عان لانقدم المراي سعمهما عاعم ما بعضا المساكير عان كالابنه لا بقسم نقى ال اداد بعض به افكامم الله كياو عواقي مده السطا اعلم ا المادمو العفل لسر الدر تصبه الابادر او بدله الوفار فارتفوت الوط ننظر طعام إن السواده سطاده العقل ام والسيد والعدو العنكموو الوغاد للادو الالودو

Apostolical Constitutions and Canons of Councils. British Museum OR. 5008.

f. 53 a. A.D. 917.

## III. BRITISH MUSEUM OR. 5008. A.D. 917.

Apostolical Constitutions and Canons of Councils.

f. 53<sup>a</sup> السمك واخر عشار فان قيل لك هذا فقول من شا منكم فليقيم لنا میت واحد ولا ینال ان یکون حراث او دباغ و والا فاصغر من هذا يضع يده على مريض فليبرا منه ايضًا انها عمل الاسقف. واخذ لتنقية الانفس بالفعال والكلام يرفعها بالحركات الفاضلة الي الله ويكون وديع شريف العقل مثل مراة بهية مقرب عن رعيته القرابين النقية حتى يصيرهم قربان نقى لله. فاما غير ذلك فنجبه عنى اغريغوريوس المتكلم في اللاهوت $^{1}$  اياكم اعنى يا اصحاب المراتب فـكـونوا عيـن ليس مهلوة ظلهة لكيها لا نكون قواد الى الشر لان النور اذا كان هكذا فالظلمة ماذا تكون منه ايضا ليس يعطا الله عطية افضل من النية فانت لا تقدم ابدا شي شبها فاعطى ما يعطا المساكين فان كرا الزانية لا يقسم نقى تقى ان اراد يعطى قليل طيب افضل مهن يعطى كثير غير نقى منه ايضا اعلم ان الجمال هو العقل ليس الذي تهيه الايادي او يحله الزمان فان نظرت الى ما تنظر فاعلم ان السماحة سماحة العقل تم والسبح والمجد والعظمة والوقار للاب والابن وروح القدس من الان وكل اوان والى دهر الداهرين امين وكتب الخاطى دانيال بن ارسين في شهر نيسان من سنة خمس وثلثماية فكل من قرا او سمع يترحم على من كتب رحم من كتب ومن قرا ومن لملا امين

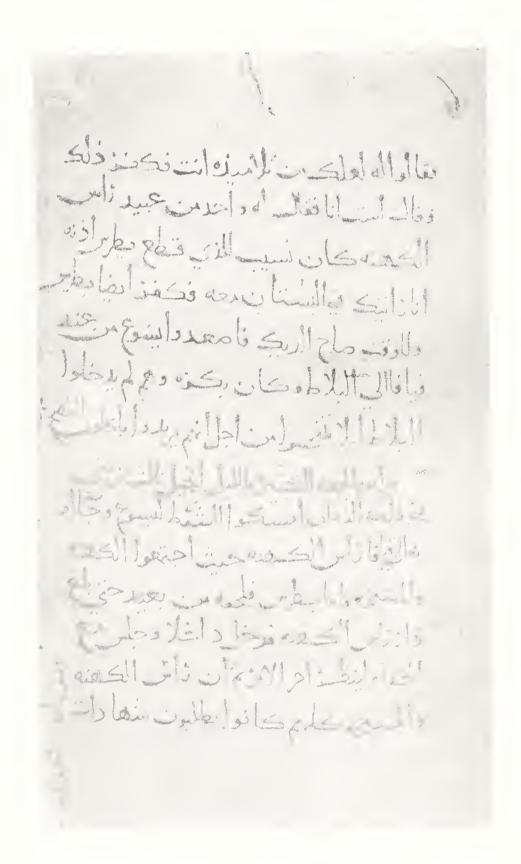
fisherman, and another a taxgatherer. And if this be said unto thee, say: Whosoever of you will, let him raise up one dead man to us, and it does not matter if he be a husbandman or a tanner, and if not, then something less than this, let him lay his hand on a sick person, and let him be also healed by him; for it is the work of a bishop, and he is

الاهوت . Cod

appointed for the purification of souls in deeds and words; that he may raise them by excellent movements towards God. And let him be gentle, noble in understanding, like a clear mirror, bringing pure offerings from his flock that he may form them into a pure offering unto God. But yet besides this let us answer him, as saith Gregorius the Theologian, O ye! I mean O men in authority! be ye an eye not filled with darkness, so that ye may not be guides into wickedness; for when light is thus, what will result from darkness? God has given no gift more excellent than conscience. And as for thee, thou never offerest anything like it. And give what He giveth to the poor. For the wages of a harlot are not distributed purely and reverently. And if he wishes to give, a little good is better than if one gives much that is not pure. Also know that beauty belongs to the reason, not what hands can prepare, nor time destroy. And if thou look to what thou seest, know that gifts are the gifts of reason.

It is finished. Praise and glory and might and honour be to the Father and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, henceforth, and always, and for ever and ever, Amen. And the sinner Daniel son of Arsîn wrote [this] in the month of Nisân of the year 305. And whosoever readeth or heareth, let him pray for mercy on him who wrote it. [May God] have mercy on him who wrote and on him who readeth it and on him who hath dictated it. Amen.





Lectionary of the Gospels.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 139.
f. 111 b.
A.D. 988.

IV. SINAI COD. ARAB. 139. A.D. 988.

Lectionary of the Gospels.

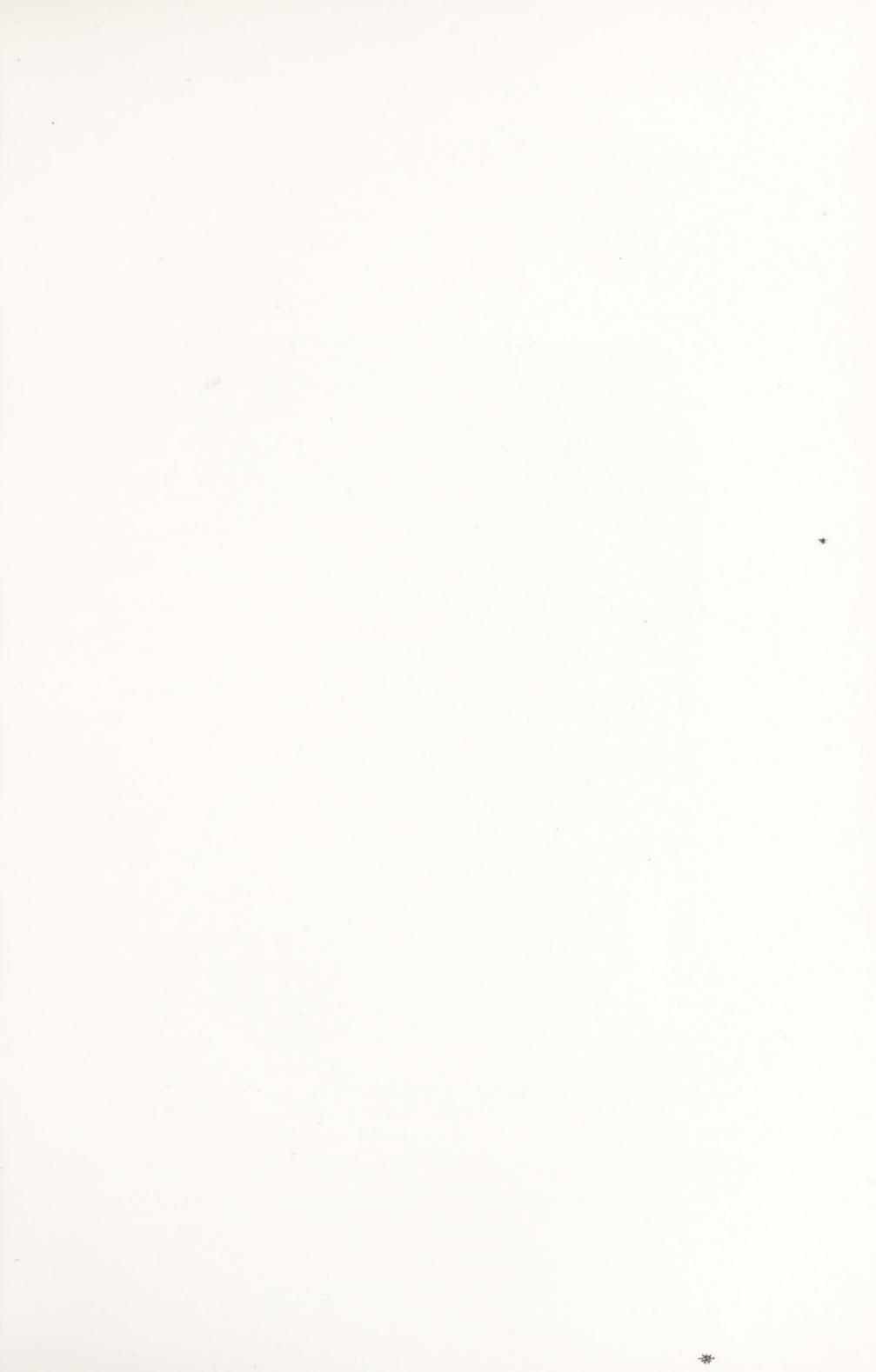
الكهنة كان نسيب للذى قطع بطرس اذنه وقال لست انا فيقال له واحد من عبيد راس الكهنة كان نسيب للذى قطع بطرس اذنه انا رايتك في البستان معه فكفر ايضا بطرس وللوقت صاح الديك فاصعدوا يسوع من عند قيافا الى البلاط وكان بكرة وهم لم يدخلوا البلاط ليلا يتنجسوا من اجل انهم يريدوا ياكنون الفصح كقرا يوم الجمعة الكبيرة بالليل انجيل ثالث من متى في ذلك الزمان امسكو الشرط ليسوع وجاوا ألى نبه الى قيافا راس الكهنة حيث اجتمعوا الكهنة والمشيخة فاما بطرس فلحقه من بعيد حتى بلغ الخدام لينظر اخر الامر ثم ان راس الكهنة فدخل داخلا وجلس مع والمشيخة كلهم كانوا يطلبون شهادات الكهنة كلهم كانوا يطلبون شهادات الكونا وحالوا كراد والهشيخة كلهم كانوا يطلبون شهادات الكونا كوناوا كلاد وحالوا كراد والهشيخة كلهم كانوا يطلبون شهادات الكونا كوناوا يطلبون شهادات المنافع كانوا يطلبون شهادات الكونا كوناؤ كوناؤ كانوا كوناؤ ك

And they said unto him, Perhaps thou art one of his disciples? And he denied it, and said, I am not. And one of the servants of the High Priest said unto him, being a kinsman of the one whose ear Peter had cut off, I saw thee in the garden with him. And Peter denied again. And immediately the cock crew. And they made Jesus go up from beside Caiaphas to the palace, and it was morning, and they went not into the

عظيمر

palace, lest they should be defiled, because they wished to eat the Passover.

To be read on the Great Friday, in the evening. The third Gospel, from Matthew. At this time the officers took Jesus, and went with him to Caiaphas the High Priest, where were assembled the priests and the elders. But Peter followed him afar off, till he arrived at the palace of the High Priest. And he went in, and sat with the servants, to see the end of the matter. Then the High Priest and all the Elders sought for witnesses.



من فيالسك المات مزاله المارخ عارفية من في المائلة من في المائلة المائلة من المائلة من المائلة من المائلة من المائلة ا

Legends and Histories.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 580.
f. 206 b.
A.D. 989.

# V. SINAI COD. ARAB. 580. A.D. 989.

## Legends and Histories.

ومن هناك نبتدى الكتاب من القول الثانى من كتاب الحديثة ومن هناك نبتدى الكتاب من القول الثانى من كتاب الحديثة من وقت ارتفاع المسيح سيدنا الى السما فنخبر ونحدث بجميع قصص الحديثة ونذكر الاختلافات وما حدث وكان فى العالم من ذلك الزمان الى يومنا هذا ثم نخبر ونذكر ونصف بعض ما هو كاين وما هو ات ويحدث الى وقت مدة انقضى ما هو كاين وما هو ات العالم على ما دلت عليه الانبيا وكتب الله المنزلة بها يقنع العالم على ما دلت عليه الانبيا وكتب الله المنزلة بها يقنع العقل ويقع تحت القياس. ان شاء الله والحمد لله رب العالمين كثيرا بها هو اها هو اها هم ومستحقه

تم نسخ هذا الكتاب وربنا عمود وله المكارم والعلى والجود وذلك في يوم الخميس اليوم الثالث من تشرين الاول وهو سنح جمدى الاخرة سنة تسع وسبعين وثلثماية لـمـجرة العرب

master of mechanical arts in five and twenty days since...and from thence we begin the book with the second discourse of the book of the New Dispensation, from the time of the Ascension of the Christ our Lord to Heaven and we will tell and relate all the stories of the New Dispensation; and we will record various things, and what happened and existed in the world from that time till this our own day; then we will tell and record and describe something of what exists and of what is to come, and what will happen until the time when the world shall come to an end; and the end will be the period of the years of the world according to what

the prophets shewed about it, and the books of God which have come down, according to what satisfies the intellect, and comes under analogy, if God will. And much praise be to God the Lord of the worlds, to which He has a claim and a right.

The copy of this book is finished, and our Lord is a stay, and His are the virtues and the nobility and the generosity. And this was on Thursday the third day of the first Tashrin (November); and this is (the last day of) Jumādā II., in the year 379 from the Arab *Hegira*.

VI. SINAI COD. ARAB. 106. A.D. 1056.

## Gospels.

Matt. 24. 46 الذي يوافي مولاه فيصادفه كذلك عاملاً 47 الحق f. 45<sup>b</sup> 48 اقول لكم ليقيمنه على جميع ماله ٠٠٠ هوان يزعم ذلك 49 العبد السو في قلبه ⊙ ان سيدي يبطى في مجيه 49 فيبدا يضرب العبيد في جملته ويواكل ويشارب 00 السكاري ⊙ فياتي سيد ذلك العبد يوم لا يرجي ⊙ 51 وساعة لا يعلم ⊙ أفيشقه شطرين أ ⊙ ويجعل حظه مع المرائين ⊙ هناك يكون البكا وصريف الاسنان ⊙ سبت سابع عشر ⊙ وعيد الشهيدات Matt. 25.1 حينيذ تشبه ملكوة السما لعشرة عذاري 2 اللاتي اخذن مصابيحهن وخرجن للقا الختن خمس 3 منهن كن عاقلات وخمس جاهلات 3 فاخذن 4 الجاهلات مصابيحهن ولم ياخذن معهن زيتا 4 واما ة العاقلات فاخذن زيتا مع مصابيحهن ة فلما احتبس 6 الختن نعسن كلهن ورقدن 6 فحين كان نصف الليل اذا بصوت ينادي هوذا الختن قد اتى اخرجوا 7 للقاه 7 عند ذلك قمن العذاري كلهن واسرجن 8 مـصابيحهن 8 فـقـلن المايقات للحليمات اعطونا و من زيتكن لان مصابيحنا تنطفي و فاجبن العاقلات

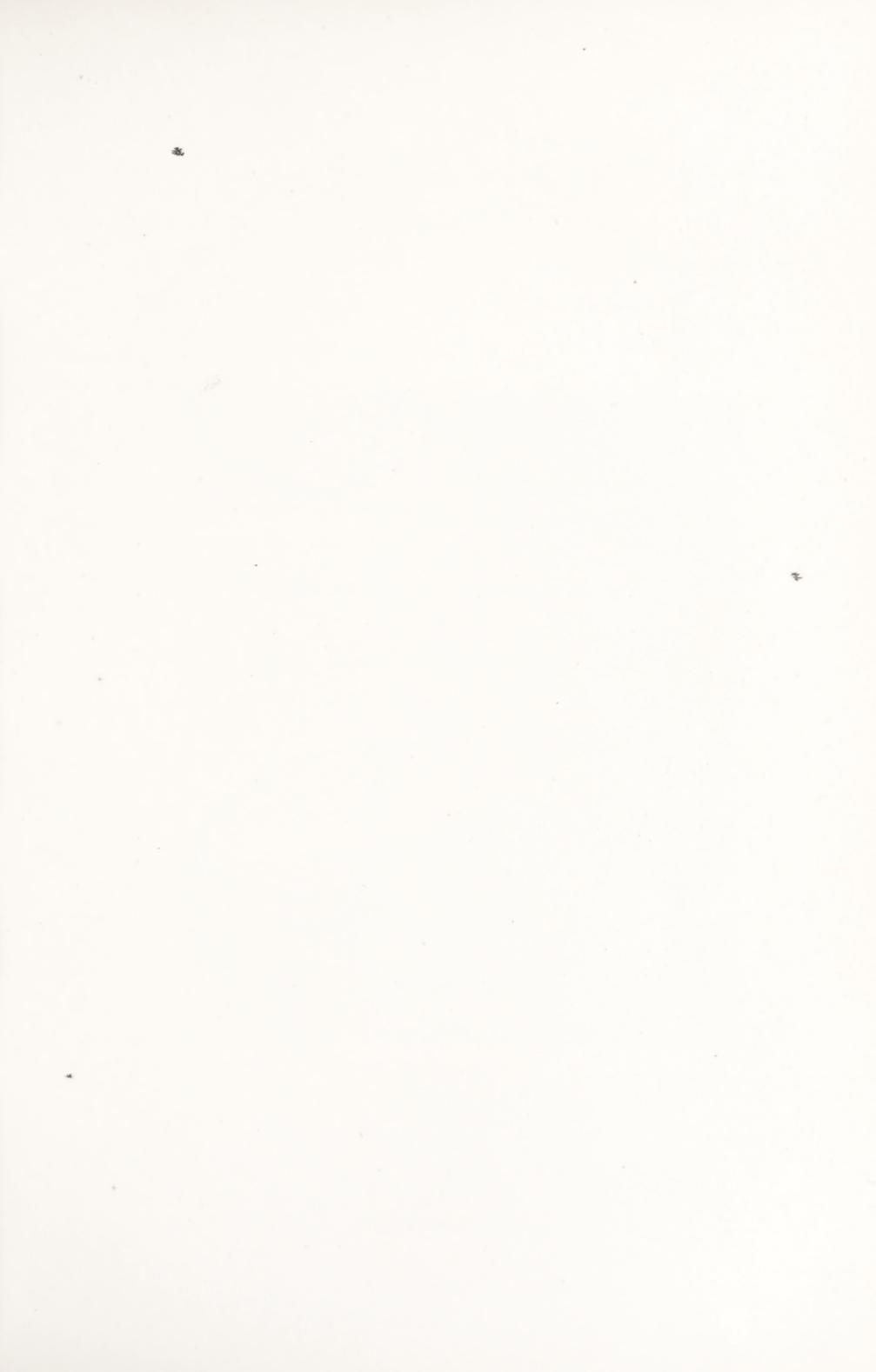
# <sup>1</sup> Cod. سطرين

who [when] his lord cometh and findeth him, so doing. <sup>47</sup> Verily I say Matt.24.46 unto you, that he will set him over all that he hath. <sup>48</sup> But if that evil servant shall say in his heart, "My lord delayeth in his coming"; <sup>49</sup> and

shall begin to beat all the servants and to eat and to drink with the drunkards. <sup>50</sup> And the lord of that servant shall come in a day when he expecteth not, and [in] an hour when he knoweth not; <sup>51</sup> and shall cut him in two halves, and shall appoint his portion with the hypocrites; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

The seventeenth sabbath. The feast of the women Martyrs.

Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, who took their lamps, and went forth to meet the bridegroom. <sup>2</sup> Five of them were wise, and five were foolish. <sup>3</sup> And the foolish took their lamps, and took no oil with them. <sup>4</sup> But the wise took oil with their lamps. <sup>5</sup> And while the bridegroom was detained, they all slumbered and slept. <sup>6</sup> And at midnight a voice called "Behold the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him." <sup>7</sup> Then all those virgins rose, and trimmed their lamps. <sup>8</sup> And the stupid said unto the learned, "Give us of your oil, for our lamps are going out." <sup>9</sup> And the wise answered,



علماه ماده هوقد توجد استاده المسلوط المانوة على المسلوط المالوة المسلطة المسلوط المانوة المسلطة المسلمة المسل

Gospels.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 69.
John xxi. 23 25.
A.D. 1065.

VII. SINAI COD. ARAB. 69. A.D. 1065.

Gospels.

John 21.23 یموت بل قال ان شیت ان یبقا هذا الی ان اجی ماذا علیك ولات الله الله الله الله الله ولات الله ول

تهت بشارة القديس يوحنا الذي كرز في جزيرة بطهز في بلد اسيا باليوناني ٠٠

بقوة السلسه وتاييده واسعاده وارشاده على يد بطرس القس الاخ ابا كرميلا الراهب نفعه الله بذلك وكان نجازه من كتبته في شهر ايار التاريخ الرابع سنة الف وثلثماية وسبعة وسبعين للاسكندر نصله الخر . Cod.

die: but He said, If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? And this is the Disciple that testifieth of these things, and wrote them; and we know that his testimony is true. And there are found many other things which Jesus did, if they were written one by one, according to what I think, the world itself would not in truth contain the written books.

The Gospel of Saint John is finished, he who preached in the isle of Patmos in the country of Asia, in Greek.

By the power of God, and His strengthening and blessing and guidance, by means of Peter the Presbyter, the brother, father (Carmelus?) the monk, may God give him profit by this, and his completion of his writing was in the month of Ayar (May), the date was the fourth day (Wednesday) in the year 1377 from Alexander.





واسفيلس هو المان بهو لينوس المان بهو لينوس المان والمان و

Martyrdoms, etc.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 417f. 120 b.
A.D. 1095.

VIII. SINAI COD. ARAB. 417. A.D. 1095.

Lives of Saints.

f. 120b واستفنس © هولا كانوا في مملكة قلوذيوس © وفيى امارة فيقاريوس الملقب بهولينوس الرومولي ⊙ وكان كنصورينوس مقدما في اصحاب الراى رتبته ماجسطرس و فسعى به وقرر فاعترف بالمسيح وطرحوه في الحبس فلما صارت في الحبس عجايب كثيرة في جملتها انه انهض ميتا امن بالمسيح جميع الجند الذين اتفقوا هناك فضربت اعناقهم ⊙ ثم احضرت ذهيبة المغبوطة فعلقوها في سهم عجلة وقر زوا جنبيها بالضرب بسياط من اعصاب البقر وطنبوها مسحاء على ظهرها فوق الارض وضربوها بالعصى الجافية واحرقوا جنبيها بهشاعل نار وطرحوها في الحبس واخرجوها منه بعد ستة ايام فطحنوا بالحجارة فكيها وفتتوا برمانات رصاص فقار ظهرها ⊙ ثم علق[وا] في عنقها حجرا وزجوها في غمق البحر وتمت شهادتها ⊙ وصفينوس الهغبوط ضربوه على ع[نقه] برمانات ثقال وعلقوه في خشبة ن ضربوه اعصاب البقر واحرقوا جنبيه وجوفه بهشاعل نار

and Stephen. These were in the reign of Claudius, and in the jurisdiction of Vicarius, surnamed Paulinus Romulius. And Kensurinus was distinguished amongst the Counsellors; his rank was that of a Magister.

And he was accused about it, and was stedfast, and confessed the Christ. And they flung him into prison. And when many miracles happened in the prison amongst his fellows—for he raised a dead man many of the soldiers who happened to be there believed in the Christ, and their necks (heads) were struck [off]. Then the blessed Zahîbat¹ was brought out, and they bound her to the pole of a cart; and they stung her sides by scourging with whips of ox-hide; and they stretched her out naked on her back upon the ground; and they beat her with thick sticks, and burnt her sides with firebrands; and flung her into the prison. And they brought her out of it six days afterwards; and they crushed her jaws with stones; and they broke the vertebrae of her back with weights of lead. Then they hung a stone to her neck and threw her into the depth of the sea; and she finished her martyrdom. And the Blessed Safinus, they beat him on the neck with heavy weights, and hanged him on a piece of wood; and they scourged him with whips of ox-hide; and burnt his sides and his entrails with firebrands.

 $<sup>^{1}=\</sup>mathbf{X}\rho\upsilon\sigma\hat{\eta}.$ 



Lives of Saints.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 410.
ff. 163 b, 164 a.
A.D. 1103.

IX. SINAI COD. ARAB. 410. A.D. 1103.

Lives of Saints.

## مارانة وكورة

الفنة المجاها الهونة الهذه كلها وحصلا في الطن بيت لطيف وسدتا بابه بطين وحجارة وتركتا نافذة صغيرة يتناولان منها القوت الذي لا بد منه ويخاطبان من يقصدهما وكانا يعلدان التمجيد لله ويمكثان السنة كلها في السكوت وفي مدى ايام الخمسين التي بعد الفصح كانا يكلمان من يزورهما فقط وكانتا حاملتين علمي جسميهما ثقلا من الحديد لا يرام وكانت ملابسهما مسبلة كثيرا وبالغتا في نقص الاكل والصبر على ضبط الهوى الى ان كانتا يتناولان الطعام بعد اربعين يوما دفعة واحدة مدة ثلث سنين كاملة. ثم ذهبتا الى قبر المسيح القابل الحياة ولم تستعملا شيا من الطعام الى ان سجدتا للمقبرة ورجعتا بلا اكل ايصا واستكملا

ألى هيكل ثقله الشاهدة الحسنة الظفر وعملتا فطير ذلك فبمثل هذه السيرة جملتا جنس الاناث وبادرتا الى الختن الماثور بوفيه ذكر ابينا البار قرصوم اسقف دمشق وقسيانوس البار وجلاسيوس القديس الشاهد به

قوبل الاصل المنقول ما وصح بحسبه والحمد لله كثيرا

کــــــمل وتسبیحه الجزء بتمجید الله وتسبیحه الجزء الاول من ترتیب اعیاد القدیسین وشروحها فی مجاهدهم وطرقهم ن وکان الفراغ منه فی العشر الثانی من المحرم سنة سبع وتسعین واربع مایة وکتب سعید بن یحیی بن سعید الحلبی بدمسق والحمد لله کثیرا

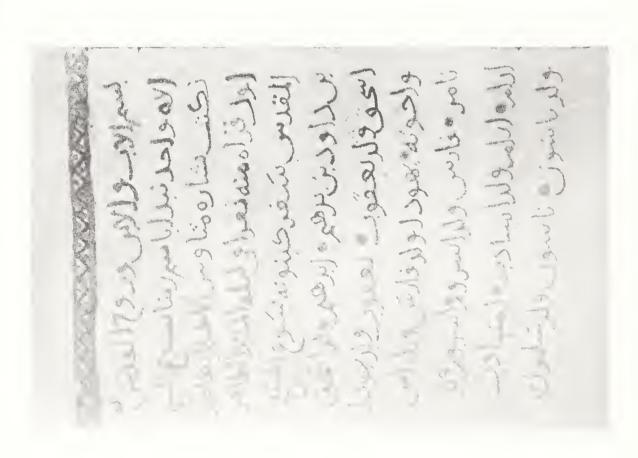
[they were noble] in their race; but they despised all this, and reached the interior of a pleasant house; and they closed up its door with clay and stones, and left a little window, that through it they might receive their necessary food, and converse with those who came to them, while loudly uttering praise to God. And they remained the whole year in silence, and for the space of fifty days after Easter, they talked only to those who visited them. And they carried upon their bodies an unbearable weight of iron; and their dress was very flowing; and they exceeded in reduction of food, and in patience in the regulation of desire until they partook of food once after forty days for the full space of three years; then they went to the grave of the immortal Christ; and they did not use any food until they worshipped at the sepulchre; and they returned also without food and completed the journey, and the length of the road was twenty days' journey, and they went to the temple of Thekla the martyr, the glorious in victory; and they did like this, and thus glorified the race of women, and they hastened to the chosen Bridegroom. And in it there is a remembrance of our righteous father Carsum Bishop of Damascus, and of the righteous Cassianus, and of Gelasius, the holy one, the Martyr.

#### Finished.

to the glory and praise of God, the first part of the order of the feasts of the saints, and its exposition of their conflict and their ways; and its completion was in the second decade of Moharram in the 497th year. It was written by Said son of John son of Said of Aleppo, at Damascus, and much praise be to God.

In another hand. Collated with the original from which this was copied, and found to be correct in accordance with it; and great praise be to God.





Jospels. Epistle to the Hebrews and Sermons.

Sinai Cod. Arab. 97.

f. 2 a.

A.D. 1123.

Legistand of the state of the s

Gospels.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 106.
f. 45 b.
A.D. 1056.

X. SINAI COD. ARAB. 97. A.D. 1123.

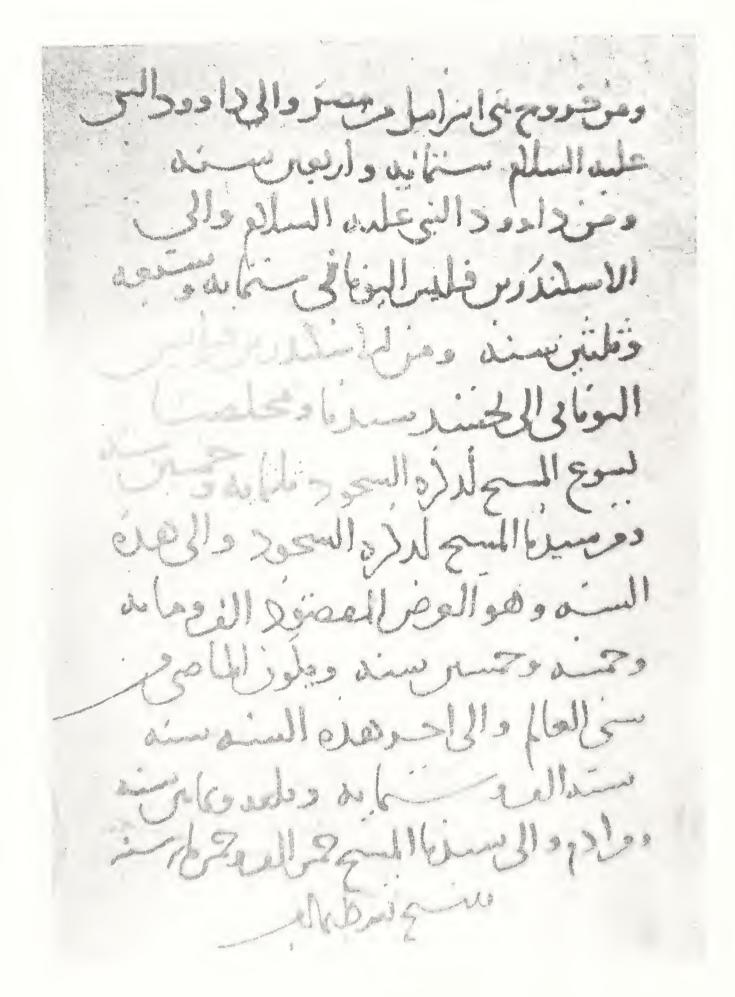
Gospels, Epistle to the Hebrews and Sermons.

الاه واحد نبدا باسم ربنا يسوع المسيح نكتب بشارة مثاوس الانجيلى الطاهر الكتب بشارة مثاوس الانجيلى الطاهر اول قراة منه تقرا في ليلة الميلاد الطاهر المقدس سفر كينونة يسوع المسيح بن داود بن برهيم ابرهيم ولد اسحق اسحق ولد يعقوب يعقوب ولد يهوذا ولد فارس وزارا من ثامر فارس ولد اسروم المروم المرام ولد الميناذب المام ولد ناسون ولد سلمون

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; one God. We begin in the name of our Lord Jesus the Christ to write the Gospel of Matthew, the pure Evangelist. The first Lesson from it is read on the night of the Pure, holy Birth. The book of the generation Matt. i. 1 of Jesus the Christ, son of David, son of [I]brahîm; Ibrahîm begat 2 Isaac; Isaac begat Jacob; Jacob begat Judah and his brethren. Judah 3 begat Phares and Zara of Thamar; Phares begat Esrom; Esrom begat Aram; Aram begat Aminadab; Aminadab begat Nason; Nason begat 4 Salmon;







Sermons, Legends, Martyrdoms, Epistle of Abgar, etc.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 445.
f. 77 b.
A.D. 1175.

## XI. SINAI COD. ARAB. 445. A.D. 1175.

Sermons, Legends, Martyrdoms, Epistle of Abgar, etc.

ومن خروج بنى اسرايل من مصر والى داوود النبى عليه السلام ستهاية واربعين سنة ومن داوود النبى عليه السلام والى الاسكندر بن فيلبس اليونانى ستهاية وسبعة وشلشين سنة ومن الاسكندر بن فيلبس اليونانى الى تجسد سيدنا ومخلصنا اليونانى الى تجسد سيدنا ومخلصنا ومن سيدنا المسيح لذكره السجود ثلثماية وخمسين سنة ومن سيدنا المسيح لذكره السجود والى هذه السنة وهو العرض المقصود الى وماية وخمسين سنة ويكون الماضى من العالم والى اخر هذه السنة سنة سنة الى المسيح لذكره السنة وثمانين سنة الله ومن ادم والى سيدنا المسيح خمس الف وخمسماية سنة ومن ادم والى سيدنا المسيح خمس الف وخمسماية سنة السبح لله دايما امين

And from the exodus of the children of Israel from Egypt to David the Prophet—peace be upon him—six hundred and forty years. And from David the Prophet—peace be upon him—to Alexander, son of Philip the Greek, six hundred and thirty-seven years. And from Alexander, son of Philip the Greek until the Incarnation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus the Christ—let there be adoration at the recollection of Him—three hundred and fifty years. And from our Lord the Christ—let there be adoration at the recollection of Him—to this year, which is the intended era, a thousand one hundred and fifty-five years. And what is past of the years of the world to the end of this year are six thousand six hundred and eighty-three years. And from Adam until our Lord the Christ five thousand five hundred years.

Praise be to God continually.





لستم الاب قالابزة الدقح الفنس المره واحدة المنتركاعونالله وحسر لع فيند وأدشاره والسدرة Elistiphilal Haish Welaist المناسرة على خداد والما المنافرة المحدول helle her i think o's as كناج مُولد بسرع السيح ، الزداد ودر الالتراهين الراهمة لداستوع استق لديعتوب بعنوم كالرافوذا كلحونه مهو ذاواد فارس وذادج عزالي فارص ولد حمرون ودولدادامه ادام دلاعسناداب عنسنا ذاح ولدنا صوته ناصو نعلاصل و صلوب قلد باعان فن العام عاد ولد عوسا من العوث عَوْسِدُ وَلَالِسَى لِسِي وَلَدُ دَاوُوَدَ اللَّهُ وَالْكُوهُ وَالْوَلِيلُوكُ وَالْمُلْكُ وَلَالِكُ وَلَا لِلْكَ وللسلمان وأسالة اوتماه سلمان ولا يوزاعاه بوربعام ولدابيا ذوابيا ذولدائناه اشاولانو اواه بُوسَاهاط وُلد لَوْناه فِ لوداه وَلد عَوْد الم عَد فالعالم يختاه يونام ولداخان المان المداد كالمسي ماسي فالرامة المالية

Gospels.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 82.
f. 3 a.
A.D. 1197.

## XII. SINAI COD. ARAB. 82. A.D. 1197.

## Gospels.

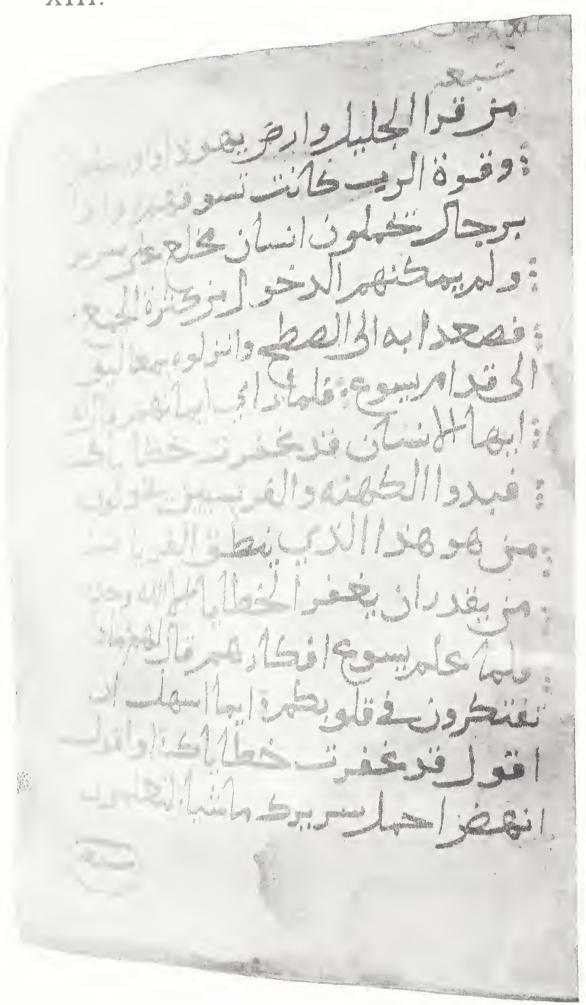
متى اول

f. 3ª بسم الاب والابن والروح القدس الاه واحد نبتدى بعون الله وحسن توفيقه وارشاده وتسديده نكتب الاربع اناجيل المقدسة " الاول من ذلك بشارة القديس متى الانجيلي .. اول قراة منه ليوم الاحد قبل الميلاد الجديد للنسبة :. كتاب مولد يسوع المسيح ابن داوود ابن ابراهيم . ابراهيم ولد اسحق اسحق ولد يعقوب يعقوب ولد يهوذا واخوته عهوذا ولد فارس وزارخ من ثامر فارص ولد حصرون صصرون ولد ارام ارام ولد عنميناذاب عنميناذاب ولعد ناصهون ناصهون ولد صلمون صلمون ولد باعاز من راحاب باعاز ولد عوبيد من راعوث · عوبيد ولد يسى سي ولد داوود الملك داوود الملك ولد سليمان من امراة اوريا اسليمان ولد يوربعام يوربعام ولد ابياذ ابياذ ولد اسا اسا ولد يوسافاط. يوسافاط ولد يورام يورام ولد عوزيا ولد يوثام يوثام ولد اخاز اخاز ولد حزقيا حزقيا ولد منسى منسى ولد امون امون ولد يوشيا يوشيا

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, one God. We begin by the help of God and the favour of His grace, and His guidance and direction to write the four Holy Gospels; the first of these is the Gospel of Saint Matthew the Evangelist. The first reading from it is for the Sunday before the new Nativity, about the Genealogy.

The Book of the Birth of Jesus the Christ, the son of David, the son of Ibrahîm. Ibrahîm begat Isaac; Isaac begat Jacob; Jacob begat Jehuda and his brethren; Jehuda begat Faris and Zarah of Thamar; Faris begat Hesron; Hesron begat Aram; Aram begat Amminadab; Amminadab begat Naason; Naason begat Salmon; Salmon begat Boaz of Rahab; Boaz begat Obed of Ruth; Obed begat Jesse; Jesse begat David the king; David the king begat Sulaiman of the wife of Uria; Sulaiman begat Jeroboam (sic); Jeroboam (sic) begat Abiud; Abiud begat Asha; Asha begat Josaphat; Josaphat begat Joram; Joram begat Uzziah; Uzziah begat Jotham; Jotham begat Ahaz; Ahaz begat Hezekia; Hezekia begat Manasse; Manasse begat Amon; Amon begat Josiah; Josiah





Lectionary of the Gospels.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 117.
f. 48 a.
A.D. 1204.

XIII. SINAI COD. ARAB. 117. A.D. 1204.

Lectionary of the Gospels.

سبعة

18° من قرا الجليل وارض يـهوذا واورشلم وقوة الـرب كانت تشفيهم¹ وقاد برجال يحملون انسان مخلع على سرير ولم يمكنهم الدخول من كثرة الجمع ولم يمكنهم الدخول من كثرة الجمع الى قدام يسوع ولنزلوه بمعاليق الى قدام يسوع فلما راى ايمانهم قال له ولما الانسان قد غفرت خطاياك وفيدوا الكهمنة والفريسيين يقولون ومن هو هذا الذى ينطق الفريات من هو هذا الذى ينطق الفريات فلما علم يسوع افكارهم قال لهم عاذا وفيد فلما علم يسوع افكارهم قال لهم والمناز و

سبعة

# تسوقهم . Cod

from the towns of Galilee, and the land of Judea, and Jerusalem: and the Luke 5. 17 power of the Lord healed them. And behold men bringing a palsied man upon a bed, and they could not enter for the multitude of the crowd; and they went up with him to the roof, and let him down by hooks before Jesus. And when He saw their faith, He said unto him, O man, thy sins have been forgiven thee. And the priests and Pharisees began to say, Who is this that speaketh lies? who is able to forgive sins but God alone? And when Jesus knew their thoughts, He said unto them, What reason ye in your hearts? Whether is it easier for Me to say, Thy sins have been forgiven thee, or for Me to say, Arise, and take up thy couch, walking? that ye may know.





اعندارهورسنس الشهاس السعد خازن الكنب لتنالم الأنك وذاني عامركة المسك الشاذن اليه هامتك الحليله رهم المكنوله عنهم مزكانكا واحد يمز كان و ددد الوفت الذكارف و دال لنبي كناول الحارج اولا ولا ولا فول والكوالم والانكوام فالقاط والمعافقة والانتجاف لنفائي لمانع العرقة السجية العالمه التي عندها وتقفي النبيصة التي اعترض لعنها ونمؤز العالم عادد آلهوى المنعاضاه مع انها والعالما والمعالمة المعادمة ال

> Apology of Evaristus. Sinai Cod. Arab. 420. A.D. 1219.

## XIV. SINAI COD. ARAB. 420. A.D. 1219.

## Apology of Evaristus.

بسم الاب والابين والبروح القدس الاه واحد هذا اعتدار هورستس الشهاس السعيد خازن الكتب ⊙ الى قسطنطين المجيد في الملوك ن المواود على القز القرمزي ن عن هذا المصحف

انت يا اعز الملوك واشرفهم لعلك استشعرت فينا همة عظيمة جليدة الله فاوعزت ان ننشى لك بلفظ يسير ذكرا يشتمل على خبر القديسين ۞ المعيد لهم في ادوار السنة الدايرة ۞ فاذ كنت انا بعدهم فی زمانهم الذی کان یتجه لی فیه ان اعاینهم بذاتی ٠٠ واستمعهم واظهر من ذاتی اخبارهم ٠٠ وما وجدت مع ذلك مصنفين يستخبر المستخبر منهم ويميز الصدق من وصفهم الجزيل ضلالة ۞ ارتيت بذاتي في امرك واحتسبت ايضًا انه يجب على ان اذعن لما اشارت اليه همتك 1 الجليلة الملكية ⊙ فرسمت من اخبارهم المكتوبة عنهم ⊙ من كان كل واحد منهم ⊙ وولد من كان ⊙ وحددت الوقت الذي كان فيه ⊙ وحال جهاده وظفره ⊙ ورتبت ذلك للحاضرين ⊙ وجعلت تصديق ما اذكره منسوباً الى الذين كتبوا اخبارهم اولًا ۞ ولين كان قولى غير منهق خايباً من كافة تاكيد المعانى التي تحققت<sup>2</sup> و فهذا هو دليل على نقص علمي الواصل الى الغاية القصوى ⊙ وانا معترف بذلك ۞ بل ولا تكريم كل واحد منهم قد وضع في الاوصاف التى تنمى بلازم الضرورة السجية الصالحة التى اعتمدوها وتقصر النقيصة التي اعرضوا عنها وتصور الكلام في ادوا الهوى على جهة انخفاضها ۞ مع ان هذا محتاج الى زمان طويل وتعب جزيل

In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, one God. This is the Apology of Hauristus the blessed deacon, custodian of the books. To Constantine, the glorious among kings; born in the purple silk.

#### About this book.

Thou, O most mighty and noble of kings! that thou mightest make known among us thy great and steadfast care, didst command that we should set forth unto thee in easy language memoirs which shall contain the history of the saints, who are celebrated in the circuits of the revolving year. And behold, I am later than they in their time, wherein I might have seen them personally, and listened to them and made known their histories myself. And I did not find with this any authors from whom the seeker could enquire, and distinguish what is trustworthy in their very erroneous narrative. I have thought for myself about thy command, and have considered also that it is my duty to obey when thou hast indicated thy glorious royal care about it. And I have sketched the histories written concerning them; who each one of them was, and whose child he was. And I have defined the period in which he was, and the condition of his conflict and his victory. And I have set this in order for those who are present. And I have referred the verification of what I record to those who have first written their histories. And if my speech be without ornament and fails altogether to establish the ideas which are ascertained, this is a proof of my want of learning which reaches an extreme point, and I confess to this. But without flattery, each one of them has had attributed to him the qualities which of necessity were increased by the good disposition for which they gave him credit; the defects which he sought to avoid were minimized, and figurative speech in the infirmities of [their] desire [has been used] in the direction of moderation; though this will require a long time and great labour.



مرالاسدوللابن والذوح الفترس وعرالظنابالعنني من المجمعة والزالعيد مز يعد الفقير وهوليله عيدنما الحسين لن قرّال من للاوله عن سفير لسعد معزليفول الرب س صهبول تحترج السنولجد . كليه الرب سرله تشلم و ديد عرب بنعود كانوه . يونز المهااعد ل فالبعد لان جبع السعود سلكوركل واحد في طريفه ولمن نستلك ما سهد لئد الاصالل لا وملك الرب علنام الان والي المعت مصرابه فل الدرالضابط العل فلنشمع اللال والادر به وكالسائر اعواد الازعى اليه lie with important of well in a distribution of والتعليب المسالم عاد المعرب المساء الرامعات 1 See The second of the second ite while the first of the second distributed to the second secon 

Commentary on Proverbs and the Prophets.

Sinai Cod. Arab. 13.

f. 115 a.

A.D. 1222.

XV. SINAI COD. ARAB. 13. A.D. 1222.

Commentary on Proverbs and the Prophets.

f. 115" بـسـم الاب والابـن والـروح الـقـدس يوم الشلشا بالعشى من الجمعة الرابعة من بعد الفصح وهو ليلة عيد نصف الخمسين ثُلَثُ قراات الاولة من سفر اشعياً هكذا يقول الرب من صهيون تنخرج الشريعة وكلمة الرب من اورشليم ويحكم بين شعوب كثيرة. ويوبخ امما اعزا في البعد لان جميع الشعوب يسلكوا كل واحد في طريقه ونحن نسلك باسم الرب الاهنا الى الابد ويملك الرب علينا من الان والى الدهر هكذا يقول الرب الضابط الكل فلتسمع التلال والاودية وكل اساس اعوار الارض ان الرب يدين شعبه ولاسرايل يوبخ قايلاً يا شعبي ما ذا فعلت بك ام بماذا احزنتك اجيبني الم اصعدك من ارض مصر ومن بيت نير العبودية نجيتك ه وارسلت قدامك موسى وهرون يا شعبى اكثر [ب]ما فعلت معك هوذا معانديك انظر بماذا جازيتهم قد افديتك ايها الاثيم وارشدتك

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. The third day at the supper of the fourth Friday after the Passover (Easter) that is, the night of the feast of half Pentecost. Three readings, the first from the Book of Isaiah. Thus saith the Lord, From Sion the law shall go forth, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem, and He shall judge among many peoples, and reprove mighty nations in the

distance, because all peoples walk every one in his own way, but we will walk in the name of the Lord our God for ever. The Lord shall rule over us from now for ever. Thus saith the Lord Almighty, and Micah 6. 2 hear, ye hills and ye valleys, and all ye chasms, foundations of the earth. For the Lord shall judge His people, and shall rebuke Israel, saying, O my people, what have I done to thee, or wherewith have I grieved thee? Answer me, did I not bring thee up out of the land of Egypt, and from the house of the yoke of bondage? and I sent Moses and Aaron before thee. O my people, I have done much for thee, behold, see how I have rewarded thine adversaries, and I have redeemed thee, the sinner, and guided thee.



skilling sing sing full risks بزل صوفي وقل قال الني الحاليات الم الله النَّهُ وَالْمَعَةُ مِلَّى اللَّهُ وَالْفَنَا وَلَا وَالْفَرَ قصنعه لاوفانية والشر فعرفت عرفهان معلظلامًا فعازله فوماه والعظواللر الاوقالفتف الانتان بالعجع واستطن الوص على على العالما العالما العالما اللك تعطيه خالفه " وا داحمة النهار احتمعت الوجوير وفقاح الشازعماة فقواؤن بعقال عمر نجله الطبعة وناموسها ووا الدن الاكترقلاقم جرهاه لاسافات ان النزند اطل مزاعًا مزياطة ودورة بيد ممزون والمساب المساب

Sermons of Gregory XXI. (XXXII.)
Sinai Cod. Arab. 276.
f. 139 b.
A.D. 1225.

XVI. SINAI COD. ARAB. 276. A.D. 1225.

Sermons of Gregory. XXI. (XXXII.)

"f. 139 ولا شمسا بالليل تنقص وتمتلي ولا قمرا بالنهار يزيد ضوه : وقد قال النبي الجبال الشامخة للايل : والصخر ملجا للارانب : والقنافذ والقمر فصنعه لاوقات فالشمس فعرفت غيروبهان جعل ظلاما فصار ليلا · · وما هو ان يحضرا الليل الا وقد انقبض الانسان بالهجوع وانبسطت الوحوش .. يطلب كل واحد منها الغدا الذي يعطيه خالقه : واذا حضر النهار اجتمعت الوحوش وقصد كل انسان عمله .. واذعـن بعضا لبعض بكلمة الطبيعة وناموسها . واذا ازدت الاكبر فالاخص من هذه الاشيا قلت ان الترتيب احد مزاجا من ناطق وذوى غير نطق : فجعل الإنسان حيوانا ناطقا : وربط اى التراب الرغام مع العقل رباطا سريا لا يمكن الكلام يشرحه: وربط العقل مع الروح القدس والمحيى .. ولكيما ياتي بعجيبة عظمي في جبلته ظهر خلاص وانتقاضا في شي واحد :: يحظر .Cod

and no sun in the night waning and waxing; no moon in the day increasing her light. And the prophet said, the high mountains are for the Ps. 104. 18 goat, and the rocks are a refuge for the conies, and the hedgehogs; and the moon hath he made for the seasons, and the sun knoweth his going down. He made darkness and it became night; and no sooner does the night come on, when man contracts himself in sleep, and the wild

beasts wander about. Every one of them seeks the food which his Creator giveth him. And when it is day, the wild beasts assemble and every man attends to his work, and they give way to each other by the word and law of Nature. I shall add the greatest and the most special of those things; I shall say that the order has prescribed a mixture of rational and irrational. He hath made Man a rational animal; and He hath bound mould with mind by a secret bond, which speech cannot express. He hath bound mind with the Holy Spirit, the Giver of life; and in order that He might produce the greatest wonder in His creation, He caused salvation and destruction to appear in one thing.



Lessons from the Gospels.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 122.
f. 109 a.
A.D. 1229.

## XVII. SINAI COD. ARAB. 122. A.D. 1229.

Lessons from the Gospels.

أو اللاهوت وكها ان الحديد اذا احمى بالنار يفعل فعل النار في الاحتراق كذلك جسد الرب لها ايتحد بالكلمة يفعل فعل اللاهوت وكان غرض السيد اقامة هذا الشاب ولعازر ولابنة رييس الجهاعة من الموت ليحقق لنا بذلك القيامة الكلية وليحقق بذلك ايضا قيامته التي كانت عتيدة ان تكون بعد الهه

يقرا في السبت الرابع بعد راس السنة من بشارة لوقا الانجيلي

فى ذلك الزمان مضى ايسوع فى السبت يمشى بين الزروع وكانوا تلاميذه ينقوا السنبل يفركوا بايديهم وياكلوا وان اناس من الفريسين قالوا لهم لهاذا تفعلوا ما لا يحل ان يعمل فى السبوت اجاب ايسوع فقال لهم ولا هذا ما قراتم الذى فعل داوود حين جاع هو والذين كانوا معه كيف دخل الى بيت الله واكل خبز التقدمة واعطا للذين كانوا معه الذين كانوا معه الذين كانوا معه الذين كانوا معه الذي لم يكن يحل ياكله الا الكهتة وحودهم

1 Cod. الاهوت

the action of the Godhead. As also iron, when it is heated in the fire, does the work of the fire in burning, thus the body of the Lord, when it is joined to the Word, does the work of the Godhead. The Lord wished the resurrection of this youth, and of Lazarus, and of the daughter of the ruler of the synagogue from death, that He might by it assure us of the general resurrection, and by it assure us also of His resurrection which was about to happen after His suffering.

To be read on the fourth Sabbath after New Year's day, from the Gospel of Luke the Evangelist.

At this time Jesus went on the Sabbath to walk among the corn-fields; and His disciples plucked the ears of corn, rubbing them in their hands and eating. And certain of the Pharisees said unto them, Why do ye that which is not lawful to do on the Sabbath-days? Jesus answered and said unto them, Is not this what ye have read that David did when he was hungry, he and they who were with him, how he went into the house of God, and did eat the shew-bread, and gave to those who were with him, which it is not lawful to eat, but for the priests alone?



عه خالمه و الماليات مالد الماليات المعان الم

Sermons and Martyrdoms. Epistle of Abgar, etc.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 408.
A.D. 1258.

XVIII. SINAI COD. ARAB. 408. A.D. 1258.

Sermons and Martyrdoms. Epistle of Abgar, etc.

من كل حال من كل اذية انشليه من كل النوايب وافعميه كل سرور كل شفاء كل نعمة وعند قدوم ولدك العزيز الرحمة الاهنا عند وقوف جماعتنا للدينونة خلصنا بيدك القوية من النار الابدية حسبما قد ملكتى الدالة الوالدية اجعلينا مستحقين الخيرات التى لا نفاد لها بنعمة ورحمة المولود منك ربنا

ايسوع المسيح الذي له المجد والقوة مع الاب الذي ليس له ابتدا والروم القدس الحي الان ودايما والى دهر الداهرين

نجز الجزو التاسع من الدولاب وهو شهر اب بهعونة الله وحسن توفيقه نهار الاربعا من السبة الصغيرة في الصوم المقدس السادس شهر اذار التاريخ الاول الجارى في سنة ستة الف وسبعماية وستة وستين لابينا ادم بهدينة انطاكيا الهحروسة + .

From every condition, and from every hurt; lift him out of all misfortunes, and fill him with all joy, all healing, all grace, and at the return of thy Son, illustrious in mercy, our God, when we shall all stand for judgment, save us by thy powerful hand from everlasting fire, according as thou dost possess parental fondness. Make us meet for the good things which never pass away, by the grace and mercy of

Him who was born of thee, our Lord Jesus the Christ, to whom be glory and power with the Father who hath no beginning, and the Holy Ghost, the Living, now, and always, and to endless ages. Amen.

The ninth part of the Labyrinth is ended. The month of Ab, by the help of God and the grace of His guidance, the Wednesday of the little week, in the holy fast, the sixth month, Adâr, the first date, occurring in the year 6766 from our father Adam, in the protected city of Antioch.

<sup>1</sup> i.e. by God.

وشرخوا مرفينا الموسان والما يردون المراب والما يردون المراب والما المراب والما يردون المراب والما يردون المراب والمراب والمراب

Gospels.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 95.
f. 101 b.
A.D. 1272.

XIX. SINAI COD. ARAB. 95. A.D. 1272.

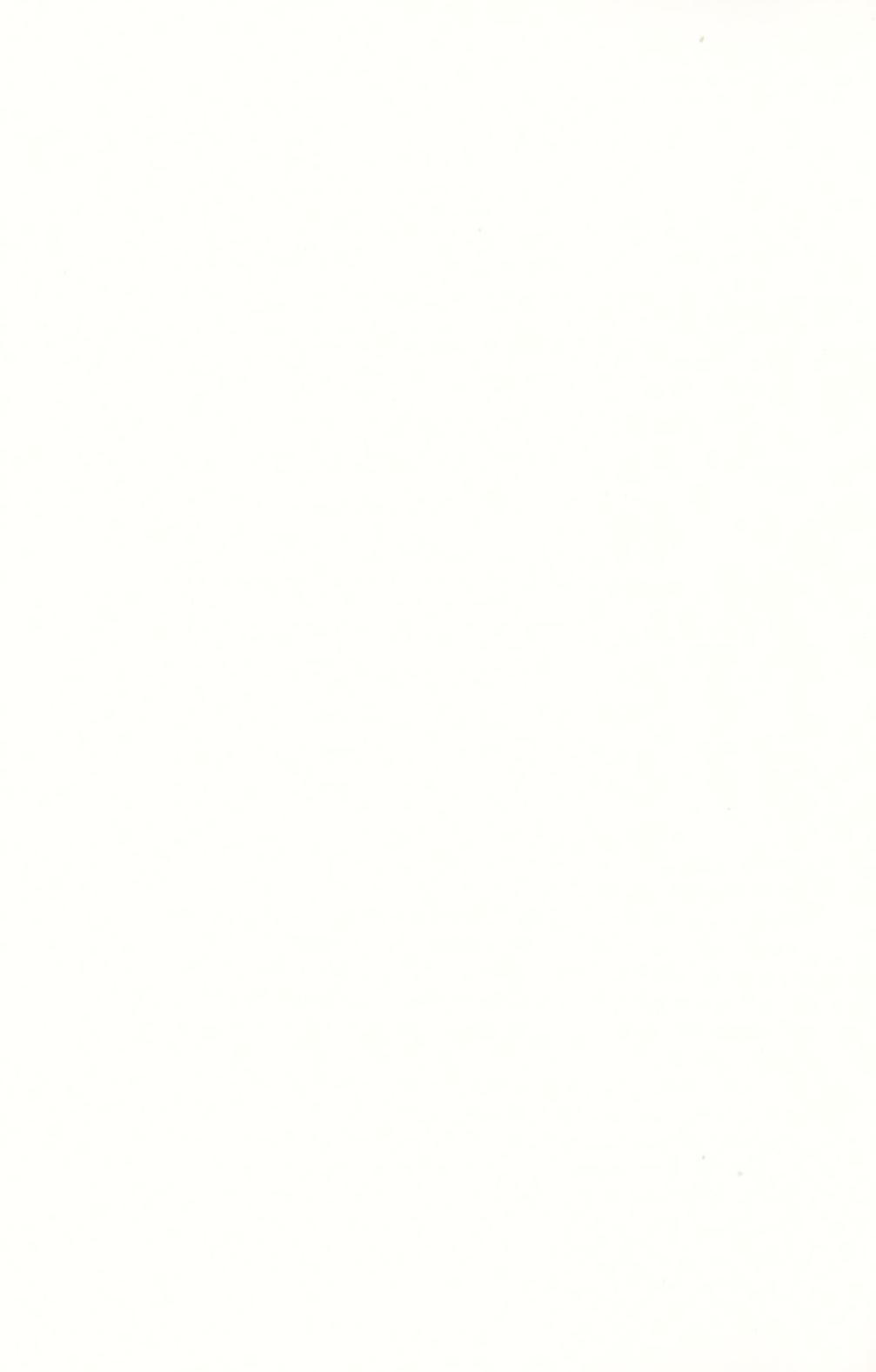
## Gospels.

الكلمة وخشوا ان يخرج بشى الا بالصوم والصلاة المحدون المحدون عدف المحدون المحدون المحدون المحدون المحدون عدف عدف عدف المحدد المح

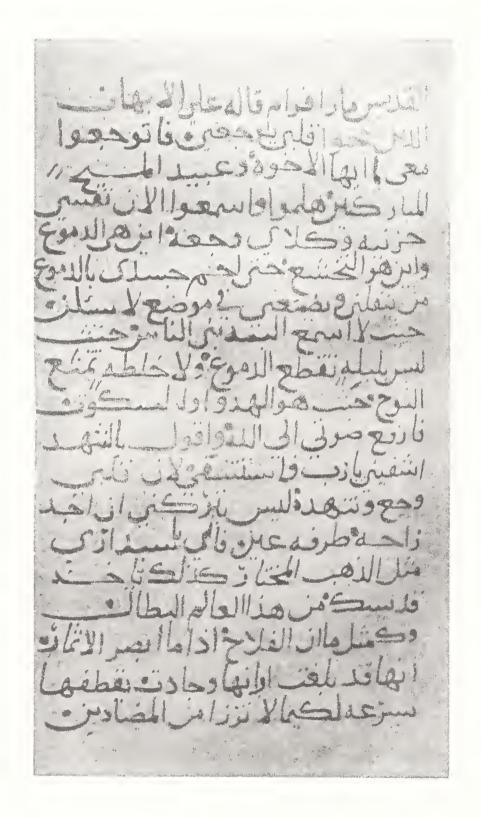
العيد القديس اغناتيوس ثـم وافوا كـفـر ناحوم فلما صاروا فـى المـنـزل قـال لـم مـا الذى كـنـتـم تفكرون فيه فيما لهم ما الذى كـنـتـم تفكرون فيه فيما عنكم فى الطريق فصمتوا ولانهم كانوا لـم ينكم فى الطريق للم فـى الطريق عـم اعظم فاذ جـلـس دعـى الاثنى عشر وقال لهم من

cannot come out by anything, but by fasting and prayer. <sup>30</sup> And they went Mark 9. 29 out from thence, and travelled about in Galilee. And He did not wish that any one should know, <sup>31</sup> for He told His disciples. And He said unto them that the Son of man will be delivered into the hands of men, and they will kill him. And when they have killed him, he will rise the third day. <sup>32</sup> And they understood not the words, and they feared to ask Him.

For the feast of Saint Ignatius. <sup>33</sup> Then they arrived at Capernaum; and when they were in the house, He said unto them, What were ye considering about among yourselves in the way? <sup>34</sup> And they were silent, for they had debated amongst themselves in the way which of them was the greatest. <sup>35</sup> And when He had sat down, He called the Twelve, and said unto them, He







Discourses of Mar Ephraim.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 439.
f. 216 b.
A.D. 1280.

XX. SINAI COD. ARAB. 439. A.D. 1280.

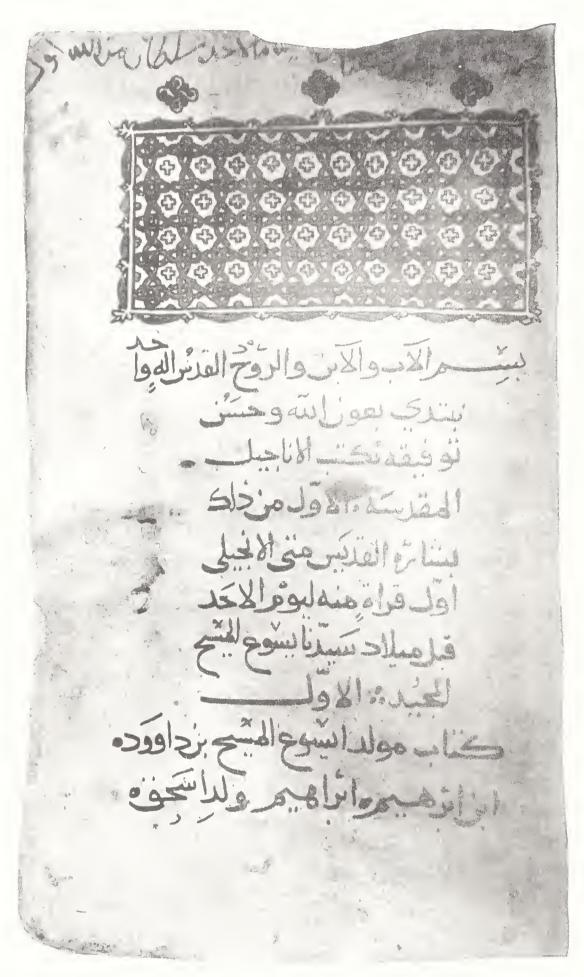
Discourse of Mar Ephraim.

f. 216b القديس مار افرام قاله على الإبهات الذين تنيحوا قلبي يوجعني ⊙ فاتوجعوا معى يا ايها الاخوة وعبيد المسيح المباركين نفسى المباركين المباركين حزينة وكلاى وجعة ۞ اين هي الدموع واين هو التخشع حتى احم جسدي بالدموع من ينقلني ويضعني في موضع لا سكن حيث لا اسمع البتة بنى الناس حيث ليس بلبلة تقطع الدموع ولا خلطة يمنع النوح عيث هو الهدو او السكوت فارفع صوتى الى الله واقول بالتنهد اشفینی یا رب فاستشفی ⊙ لان قلبی وجع وتنهده ليس يتركني ان اجد راحة طرفة عـيـن ⊙ فاني يـا سيد اري مـثـل الـذهـب المخـتار كذلك تاخذ قديسك من هذا العالم البطال وكمثل ما ان الفلاح اذا ما ابصر الاثمار انها قد بلغت اوانها وجادت يقطفها بسرعة لكيما لا ترزا مـن المضادين ⊙

the holy Saint Ephraim—he said it about the Fathers who have gone to rest. "My heart pains me; and be ye pained with me, O ye brethren and blessed servants of the Christ! Come and listen now. My soul is grieved and my reins are pained. Where are the tears? and

where is the repentance until I bathe my body with tears? Who will transport me and put me down in a place without habitation? where I shall not hear at all the sons of men; where there is no trouble to cut off tears; nor society to prevent a lament; where there is quiet or silence. And I will lift up my voice unto God, and I will say with sighing, 'Heal me, O Lord! that I may be healed, because my heart is pained, and its sighing does not let me find rest for the twinkling of an eye. For I, O Lord! think that like proved gold, even so dost Thou take Thy saint from this vain world. And like to the husbandman when he seeth the fruit, that it is ripe, or that it is good, plucketh it hastily lest it should be hurt by the enemies;





Gospels.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 104.
f. 1 a.
A.D. 1281.

XXI. SINAI COD. ARAB. 104. A.D. 1281.

Gospels.

البتدى بعون الله وحسن توفيه نكتب الاناجهل وحسن توفيه نكتب الاناجهل المحهدسة الاول من ذلك بشارة القديس متى الانجيلى اول قراة منه لهوم الاحد قبل ميلاد سيدنا يسوع المسيح المحيد ن الاول المحيد ن الاول المحيد ن الاول المحيد المحيد

In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost, one God. We begin by the help of God and the grace of His guidance to write the Holy Gospels. The first of them is the Gospel of Saint Matthew the Evangelist. The first reading from it is for the First Day (Sunday) before the Birth of our Lord Jesus the Christ, the glorious. The first Book of the Birth of Jesus the Christ, the son of David son of Abraham. Abraham begat Isaac.





حملت شاده الرسول الجباى لعاصل بوحنا البورالي المنكلم في اللاهيات المعبور عزادب وسمامها على المنكلم في المخبل المعلم المنادة المعبل المعلم المنادة المعبل المعلم في المسلمة والمسلمة والمنادة المعبد المعلم المنادة المعبد واوامره والانتقاد عن نواهية وذولجرة و بشفاعة والمرنة العدد كالمتول ورسله والدن حاهدة لمراح المنادة المعدد المنادة المعبد المعب

ابعًا الفادي اسلك بالحبه اللاهيه صلى المعفرة عن الناسخ المناطئ لسرنوب النوبه المسمئ اهيئ المدومة وحدث فيكة العلط والنسبات فاصلحه ان المكنك يعفل لوبلك وبسنوع لمطانك المبني يعفل لوبلك وبسنوع لمطانك المعتبر طورسنا ما والجوه هام عنوم نشرايا و تند تنابع سعاء وثلاثه و تسعير للعالم و و ذلك عن د المنابع المقدين انبا ادسانيول سقف جبل الله وا دام الله عالم و ما يعناج لنساخه المسبس انبا المبح المنبر الحوالية المورق و ما يعناج لنساخه المسبس انبا المبح المنبر الحوالية و فق له وللام بهم فلاينه بنعم الله ما فا المبح المنه و فانا احمال المعالية

## XXII. SINAI COD. ARAB. 89. A.D. 1285.

### Lectionary of the Gospels.

1.164 كملت بشارة الرسول الانجيلي الفاضل يوحنا البثول المحبوب المتكلم في الالاهيات المحبوب من الرب وبـــمامـما تـم نـسـخ الانجيال المقدس ينبوع الحياة والمرشد الى الخالص ببشارة الانجيلين المعظمين في الرسل متى ومرقس ولوقا ويوحنا فنسال ربنا والاهنا ايسوع المسيح المتجسد لخلاصنا ان وزواجـره بشفاعـة والدته العـذرى البـشول ورسـله والـذيـن جاهدوا من اجله . . ايها القاري اسلك بالمحبة الالاهية صلى بالمغفرة عن الناسخ الخاطى اللابس3 ثوب التوبة المسمى راهب يراسمة ومهما وجدت فيه من الغلط والنسيان فاصلحه ان امكنك يغفر الرب لك ويستر غلطاتك امين ... .. .. كملت هذه النسخة المقدسة بجبل الله المقدس طور سينا نهار الجمعة ثامن عشر من شهر ايار سنة ستالف وسبعماية وثلثة وتسعين سنة للعالم وذلك في رياسة الاب القديس انبا ارسانيوس اسقف جبل الله ادام الله دوام نيرين <sup>4</sup> رياسته · ورحمنا جميعا بصلواته · وكان المهتم والمعتنى بالورق وما يحتاج لنساخته القسيس انبا اكليمي القديس اخو انبا يمين وهو له وللامرة برسم قلايته ينفعه الله بما فيه ولنا اجمعين امين الله بما فيه ولنا اجمعين المين النيرين .Cod الابس .Cod و Cod اللاهيات .Cod اللاهيات .4 Cod

The Gospel is ended of the gracious Apostle the Evangelist John, the beloved, the virgin, eloquent in Divine things, beloved of the Lord; and its completion finishes the copy of the holy Gospel, the fountain of life, and the guide to salvation, by the preaching of the great Evangelists among the Apostles, Matthew, and Mark, and Luke, and John. Let us ask our Lord and God, Jesus the Christ, incarnated for our salvation,

to inspire us to the doing of His commandments, and statutes, and the forsaking of what He has forbidden and prohibited, by the mediation of His mother, the Maiden, the Virgin, and His Apostles, and those who wrestle for His sake.

O Reader! I ask thee for the Divine Love, pray for the forgiveness of the copyist, the sinner, who is clothed with the garment of repentance, and is called the monk, Jerasimus, for whatever faults and oversights thou hast found in it; correct him if thou canst. The Lord pardon thee and cover thy faults. Amen.

This holy copy was finished in the holy mount of God, Mount Sinai, on Friday, the 18th of the month of Ayar (May) in the year 6793 of the world, in the reign of the holy Father, Anba Arsenius, Bishop of the Mount of God. May God prolong the continuance of the lights, his rule, and have mercy upon us all by his prayers. He who took the care and trouble about the leaves, and what was necessary for the copying, was the Presbyter, Anba Clement, the holy, brother of Anba Yêmên; it is the property of him and of the Chanters for the use of his cell. May God make him profit by what is in it, and us as well. Amen.



Gospels.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 99.
f. 88 a.
A.D. 1286.

XXIII. SINAI COD. ARAB. 99. A.D. 1286.

Gospels.

Mark 10. 52 وان يسوع قال له انطلق ايمانك خلصك : فعلى f. 88\* المكان ابصر ولحق يسوع في الطريق و 11.1 الاصحاح الثاني والثلاثون الاخبار بامر العفو: فلما اتوا الى اورشليم الى بيت فاجى وبيت عنيا جانب جبل الزيتون ارسل اثنين من تلاميذه وقال لهما انطلقا الى القرية التي مقابلكما تجدا على المكان عفوا مربوطا لـم يجلس عليه احد من الناس قط .. واذ تحلاه جيبا به الى :. فان يقل لكم احد لم تفعلا هذا فقولا ان الرب له به حاجة : فحينيذ يطلقه الى هاهنا .. فهضيا ووجدا عفوا مشدودا قريبا من الباب على الزقاق خارجا فحلاه ... فقال لهما اناس من الوقوف هناك .. ماذا تفعلا اذ تحلا الجحش .. فقالا لهم كما وصاهما يسوع فتركاهما فقادا الجحش الى يسوع .. والقيا عليه ثيابهما فجلس فوقه .. وكشيرين فرشوا ثيابهم في الطريق .. واخرون كانوا يقطعون اغصانا من الشجر ويفرشون في

And Jesus said unto him, Go, thy faith hath saved thee. And on the spot he saw and followed Jesus in the way.

The 32nd chapter of the narrative, Of the matter of the Colt.

And when they were come to Jerusalem, to Bethphage and Bethany beside the Mount of Olives, He sent two of His disciples, and said unto them, Go to the village which is over against you, and ye shall find in the place a colt tied, on whom never yet man sat, and when ye have loosed him, bring him to me. And if any one say unto you, Why do ye this? Say, that his Lord hath need of him, and straightway he will let him come here. And they went, and found a colt bound, near the gate, on the lane without, and they loosed him. And some of them that stood by said unto them, Why do ye do this, loosing the ass? and they said unto them as Jesus had commanded them, and they allowed them. And they led the ass to Jesus. And they threw their garments upon it, and He sat upon it. And many spread their garments in the way; and others cut branches of the trees, and spread [them] in



Gospels. Sinai Cod. Arab. 99. A.D. 1286 XXIV. SINAI COD. ARAB. 99. A.D. 1286.

Gospels.

Jn 21. 19 هـذا القول قاله واسما باي موت يمجد الله واذ قال هذا القول قال له الحقنى فالتفت بطرس ورای الـتـلـهـیـذ الـذی احـبه یـسـوع تـابـعـا الـذی اتـكـا فـى الـعـشـا عـلى صدره وقـال يـا رب من هو الدذي يسلمك .. هذا ابصره بطرس فقال ليسوع یا سیدی هذا ما حاله: قال له یسوع ان شیت ان يبقا هذا الى ان اجى ماذا عليك انت الحقنى : فشاع هذا القول فيما بين التلاميذ ان ذلك التلميذ ليس يمت نن وما قال يسوع انه ما يهت . بل قال ان شيت ان يبقا هذا الى ان اجى ماذا عليك فهذا التلميذ هو الشاهد بهذه الاقوال وكاتبها ن وقد 1 علمنا ان شهادته صادقة هی .. وقد 1 یوجد اشیا کثیرة مما عملها یسوع لو کُتبت واحدا واحدا على حسب ظنى انه ولا العالم بعينه كان يـسع المصاحف المكتوبة حقا امين .. والسبح لله دايما ابدا وعلينا رحمته ورافته موبدا سرمدا امين وكان الفراغ من نسخه يوم الجمعة ثامن وعشرون من حزيران سنة ستة الاف وسبعهاية اربعة وتسعين للعالم وذلك بدير طور سينا الهقدس ؛ الرب ينفع به مقتنيه امين ؛ وقد . Cod

This speech He spake, signifying by what death he should glorify God. And when He spake this speech, He said unto him, Follow Mc. And Peter turned, and saw the disciple whom Jesus loved following, upon whose breast He leaned at supper, and said, O Lord who is it that shall betray Thee? Peter saw this man, and said unto Jesus, O Lord! what shall

be this man's condition? Jesus said unto him, If I will that this man tarry until I come, what is that to thee? follow thou Me. And that saying went abroad among the disciples, that that disciple should not die; but Jesus said not that he should not die, but He said, If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? And it is this disciple who testifieth to these sayings, and wrote them, and we know that his testimony is true. And there are many things which Jesus did, if they were written every one, as I think, the world itself would verily not contain the books that should be written. Amen. Glory be to God continually and for ever, and on us be His mercy and pity for ever and ever, Amen. The conclusion of copying it was on Friday the 28th of Hazirân, in the year 6794 of the world, in the holy Convent of Mount Sinai. May the Lord prosper the possessors of it. Amen.





Gospels.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 91.
f. 59 b.
A.D. 1292.

XXV. SINAI COD. ARAB. 91. A.D. 1292.

#### Gospels.

أبسم الاب والابن والروح القدس الاله الواحد نبتدى بمعونة المسيح وحسن نبتدى بمعونة المسيح وحسن نبتدى توفيقه نكتب انجيل القديس نبتدى مرقس البشير اول قراة منه نبتدا اليوم الاحد قبل قداس الماء نبتدا انجيل ايسوع المسيح بن الله على ما كُتب في الانبيا نهندا ارسل ملاكي امام وجهك وهو الذي يصلح طريقك قدامك نبت صوت صارخ في البرية اعدوا طريق الرب اجعلوا سبله متقومة نبتادي بمعمودية التوبة يوحنا يعمد في البرية وينادي بمعمودية التوبة كله واهل اورشليم ويعتمدون كلهم منه في نهر

In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, the one God. We begin by the help of the Christ and the grace of His guir ance to write the Gospel of Saint Mark the Evangelist. The first reading from it is for the Sunday before the Mass of the waters. The beginning of Mark 1. 1 the Gospel of Jesus the Christ, the Son of God, as it is written in the prophets. Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, and he shall prepare thy way before thee. The voice of one crying in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make His paths straight. John was baptizing in the wilderness, and preaching the baptism of repentance for the forgiveness of sins. And there went out to him all the land of Judea, and the people of Jerusalem, and were all baptized of him in the river.

S. S. XII.

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The works of St Saba.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.

Fonds Arabe 159.

f. 170 a.

A.D. 1314.

# XXVI. BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE, PARIS. FONDS ARABE 159. A.D. 1314.

The works of St Saba.

f. 170³ رزقنا الله بركاته واعاننا على العمل بمفترضاته واوصلنا الى ما تضمنه من عطايا الاله ونعمة وهباته واشركنا مع قديسيه وابراره الذين استكملوا حياتهم عاملين حسب مرضاته واستحقوا ان يتلذذوا من هاهنا بنعيمه وخيراته له المجد والسجود والاكرام وعلينا رحمته الى ابد الابدين امين امين.

وذلك بتاريخ الثالث عشر من كهيك سنة الف وثلثين للشهدا الابرار الموافق للتاسع والعشرون من شهر شعبان سنة اربعة عشر وسبع ماية للهجرة العربية . احسن الله تقضيها في خير وعافية وامنًا وسلامة . وناسخه الحقير المسكين بكثرة خطاياه . الغير مستحق ان يذكر اسمه انسان من عظم خطاياه . يسال كل واقف عليه . ان يدعوا له لكي يخلصه الرب الاله من بحار ذنوبه ويسامحه بها فعله في عمره من النجاسات والخطايا الكبيرة . وكلمن دعا له بشي له امثاله . والسبح لله دايها ابدا سرمدا

التسعون في ع الكرسي المؤسى و والخاره بالبيعة عشر ش يد سابع عشر ش تاريح اعدر ش المولا المكرمر الـمــذكــور من تهيا مــن الابـا الاساقــف الارشيد ياقن الشيخ يخاييل الناظر على الميرون المهدم يـونس الاصيوطى التـلاوى اسقف رك انبا مثاوس عدد البطاركة وكان كماله يعة المقدسة واص على يد سنة المشهدا ليها كاتب سـة باهـ:-مام 100 ex-2/ والقبلي وهمم بحارة الروم شہر بومو[ده] وانبا مواسي

This is continued on the margin of the preceding page, as follows:

وقد نقل استطرها تارخ طبخ للميرون المقدس من نسخة خط القمص نيح الله نفسه للتذكره بدينه وكتب ذلك الحقير يحنا خادم كرسى مارى مرقس الانجيلى بنعمة الله وكان تسطير هذا التاريخ ونقله من النسخة القديمة في سادس بشنس سنة للشهدا للابرار بركاتهم يحل علينا ويخلصنا من شرايرنا الى انقضا الادهار

May God furnish us with His blessings, and assist us in doing according to His precepts; and make us attain to the divine gifts which He has pledged, and His grace and His benefits; and give us a portion with His saints and His pure ones, who have completed their lives doing according to His pleasure, and have been deemed worthy to be entertained hence by His delights and His blessings. To Him be glory and adoration and honour; and on us be His mercy for ever and ever, Amen.

And this is at the date of the thirteenth  $\chi_{oi\acute{a}\kappa}$  of the thousand and thirtieth year of the Holy Martyrs; corresponding to the twenty-ninth of the month Sha'ban the seven hundredth and fourteenth year of the Arab Hegira. May God approve its accomplishment in good and health safely and in peace. And its copyist is the mean poor man, in the abundance of his sins, a man whose name is unworthy to be called a man, from the greatness of his sins. He asks every one who comes upon this book to pray for him, that the Lord his God may save him from the oceans of his crimes, and forgive him for his wicked deeds in the course of his life; and his many sins. And whosoever shall invoke on him any blessing, unto him shall be the like thereof. And praise be to God now and for evermore.

God the Saviour.... When it was the date of the pure martyrs, the holy oil was prepared in the church of the Pure Lady Mistress Mary the Virgin in the quarter of the Greeks in Cairo the fortified, by the care of the honoured lord the Archdeacon, the wise sheikh, Wali ed Daulah, Michael the overseer of the church the above named, scribe of the Treasury and the Court, with the help of the father, the Patriarch Anba Matthew, the ninetieth in the number of the Patriarchs in the throne of St Mark. And its completion and its storing up in the holy church above mentioned was on the first day of the new week, the seventeenth of the month Pharmouthi the year of the date above.

And there were present at the aforesaid work such as were able to be present of the fathers the bishops of the North and the South: viz. Anba Isaal the bishop of the city of Anupolis, and Anba Jonas of Asioût, and Anba Isaal the Telâwy Bishop of Sidfa and the Mohalla; and Anba Moses bishop of Koos, inspired men.

And he had copied its lines, on the date of the preparation of the holy oil, from a manuscript in the hand of the  $Gommos^1$ , may God give rest to his soul! for a remembrance of him in his judgment. And the contemptible John, a servant of the throne of St Mark the Evangelist, wrote this by the grace of God. And the writing down of this chronicle and its copying from the ancient manuscript was on the sixth of  $\pi a \chi \acute{\omega} \nu$  the year 1615 of the pure martyrs. May their blessing light upon us, and save us from our evil ways until the consummation of the ages!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> i.e. Hegoumenos.



Lives of Saints and Martyrs.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 397.
f. 27 a.
A.D. 1333.

XXVII. SINAI COD. ARAB. 397. A.D. 1333.

Lives of Saints and Martyrs.

f. 278 بسم الاب والابين واليروح القدس الالاه اليواحد السادس قصه بشارة متى السليح بن حلفى اخو يعقوب احد الاثنى عشر تلاميذ المسيح · وهو العشار الانجيلي وهو لاوي واعماله في بـلـدة الـكـهـنـة وخبر شهارتـه شفاعته تحفظنا امين اما اعمال متى التي عملها في بلد الكهنة فهي هذه كما قد نذكر وذلك ان بطرس واخاه اندراوس كانا عند عودتهما من بلاد البربر بعد ان ثبتاهم في الامانة وعرفاهم شرايع الدين وهما سايران في الطريق قد لقيا متى هذا وقبل كل واحد منهم صاحبه بالقبلة الروحانية وقال متى لهما من اين اتيتما فقالا له من بلاد البربر فقال لهما متى وانا ايضا قد اتيت من بلاد المغبوطين وانه عرف كل واحد منهم صاحبه الاخر ما ناله من الالام فقال لهما مثاوس هذا ان المدينة التي كنت فيها قد يحضر ربنا ايسوع المسيح مع اهلها في كل وقت وهو عندهم دايما ويعيد معهم وينصب كرسيه في وسط بيعتهم بالغداة · ويعلمهم وصاياه. فلما دخلت الى مدينتهم وناديت فيهم وبشرتهم باسمه . قالوا لى نحن نعرف هذا الاسم فقلت لهم من عرفكم به فقالوا لى طول روحك واتمهل علينا ولا تقلق وتعجل الى الغداة · فانك تنظر الى الذى بشرتنا به فلما كان من غدوة حضر ربنا ايسوع المسيح وهو راكب على سحابة مضية وان جميع قوات السما يسبحونه واني

the 16th

In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, the One God.

العسار .Cod

The history of the preaching of Matthew the Apostle, son of Halfi, brother of James, one of the Twelve Disciples of the Christ; he was the

Publican, the Evangelist; he was Levi; his acts were in the town of the priests, and the narrative of his martyrdom. May his mediation preserve us, Amen.

But the acts of Matthew which he did in the town of the Priests were these, as we shall record; and this, that Peter and Andrew his brother were on their return from the country of El Barbar, after they had established them in the faith, and taught them the precepts of religion. While they were journeying on the road, they met this Matthew. Each one of them embraced his friend with a spiritual kiss; and Matthew said unto them, "Whence have you come?" And they said unto him, "From the country of El Barbar." And Matthew said unto them, "And I also have come from the country of the Blessed." And each one of them told his other friend what sufferings had befallen him. And this Matthew said unto them: "The city in which I have been, our Lord Jesus the Christ is present with its people at all times; He is beside them continually, and He keepeth a feast with them. He setteth up His throne in the midst of their church in the early morning, and teacheth them His commandments. And when I entered their city, and proclaimed amongst them, and preached the Gospel to them in His name, they said unto me, "We know this Name." And I said unto them, "Who hath taught you it?" And they said to me, "Be patient, take time with us; be not anxious nor hurried until the morning, and thou shalt look on Him whom thou hast preached unto us." And when the morning came our Lord Jesus the Christ appeared, riding upon a shining cloud, and all the powers of Heaven were praising Him. And I

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Gospels.
British Museum OR. 1327.
f. 184 a.
A.D. 1334.

XXVIII. BRITISH MUSEUM OR. 1327. A.D. 1334.

#### Gospels.

الهره ومغفرة الخطایا فی جمیع الامم وتبدون من یروشلیم وانتم تشهدون علی هذا وانا ارسل الیکم موعد ابی فاجلسوا انتم فی المدینة یروشلیم حتی تندرعوا القوة من العلا ⊙ ثم اخرجهم خارجا الی بیت عنیا ورفع یدیه وبارکهم وکان فیما هو بارکهم انفرد عنهم وصعد الی السما واما هم فسجدوا الم ورجعوا الی اورشلیم بفرح عظیم وکانوا فی کل حین فی الهیکل یسبحون الله ویبارکون امین ⊙

نجز انجيل لوقا بسلام الرب امين في شهر طوبه سنة خمسين والف للمسهدا الاطهار يا رب اغفر لكاتبه وللمهتم ولجميع بنى المعمودية ٠

in repentance and forgiveness of sins amongst all nations, and begin at Jerusalem. Ye shall testify about this; and I will send you the promise of my Father; and tarry ye in the city Jerusalem, until ye be armed with power from on high. Then He took them out to Bethany, and raised His hands and blessed them, and whilst He blessed them, He was separated from them, and ascended to Heaven. But they worshipped Him, and returned to Jerusalem with great joy, and were continually in the Temple, praising and blessing God, Amen.

The Gospel of Luke is completed, in the peace of the Lord, Amen.

In the month of Tûbat, the year 1050 of the pure Martyrs. O Lord! forgive its writer and the superintendent and all baptized persons.

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Lectionary of the Gospels.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 628.
f. 3 b.
A.D. 1337.

XXIX. SINAI COD. ARAB. 628. A.D. 1337.

Lectionary of the Gospels.

الهقالة الاولى الحد الاب والابن والروح القدس الهقالة الاولى للقديس متى الرسول الفصل الاول منه ليوم الاحد قبل الهيلاد الهجيد

ميلاد ايسوع المسيح ابن داوود ابن ابرهيم فابرهيم ولد اسحق واسحق ولد يعقوب ويعقوب ولد يهودا واخوته في يهوذا ولد فارص وزارخ من ثامار فارص ولد حصرون . حصرون ولد ارام ارام ولد عميناداب . عميناذاب ولد ناصون · نصون ولد سلمون · سلمون ولد باعاز · من راحاب · باعاز ولد عوبيد من راغوث عوبید ولد ایسی ایسی ولد داوود الملك داوود ولد سلیمن من امراة اوزيا طليمن ولد رحبيعام رحبيعام ولد ابيا ابيا ولد اصاف اصاف ولد يوشافاط يوشافاط ولد يورام يورام ولد عوزيا عوزيا ولد يواثام ولد اخاز اخاز ولد حزقيا ولد منسى منسى ولد عاموص عاموص ولد يوشيا ويوشيا ولد يوخانيا واخوته في سبى بابل ومن بعد سبى بابل يوخانيا ولد شلتاييل شلتاييل ولد زوربابيل · زوربابيل ولد ابيوذ البيوذ ولد الياقيم الياقيم ولد عازور عازور ولد صادوق صادوق ولد اخين اخين ولد اليود اليود ولد اليعازر اليعازر ولد متثان متثان ولد يعقوب يعقوب يعقوب ولد يوسف خطيب مريم المولود منها يسوع الذي يدعى المسيح فكل الاجيال من ابرهيم الى داوود اربعة عشر جيلا ومن داوود الى سبى بابل اربعة عشر جيلا ومن سبى بابل الى المسيح اربعة عشر جيلان الفصل الثانى قراة يوم الميلاد سحر ومولد ايسوع المسيح هكذا كان لما خطبت مريم امه ليوسف قبل ان يعترفا وجدت حبلي من روح القدس ف

In the name of the one God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. The first Word of Saint Matthew the Apostle, the first chapter of it, for

كتاب

the first day after the glorious Birth. The Book of the Birth of Jesus the Christ, son of David, son of Ibrahîm. Ibrahîm begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob, and Jacob begat Juda and his brethren. Juda begat Phares and Zarah of Thamar. Phares begat Hesron. Hesron begat Aram. Aram begat Aminadab. Aminadab begat Nason. Nason begat Salmon. Salmon begat Boaz of Rahab. Boaz begat Obed of Ruth. Obed begat Jesse. Jesse begat David the King. David begat Suleiman of the wife of Uriah. Suleiman begat Rehoboam. Rehoboam begat Abia. Abia begat Asaph. Asaph begat Josaphat. Josaphat begat Joram. Joram begat Ozia. Ozia begat Jotham. Jotham begat Ahaz. Ahaz begat Hezekia. Hezekia begat Manasse. Manasse begat Amos. Amos begat Josia. Josia begat Jechonia and his brethren in the captivity of Babel. And after the captivity of Babel Jechonia begat Salathiel. Salathiel begat Zorobabel. Zorobabel begat Abiud. Abiud begat Eliakim. Eliakim begat Azor. Azor begat Sadoc. Sadoc begat Achîn. Achîn begat Eliud. Eliud begat Eleazar. Eleazar begat Matthan. Matthan begat Jacob. Jacob begat Joseph the betrothed of Mary, from whom was born Jesus who is called the Messiah. And all the generations from Abraham to David are fourteen generations; and from David to the Captivity of Babel fourteen generations; and from the Captivity of Babel to the Christ fourteen generations. The second Chapter. Morning reading for the day of the Birth. And the birth of Jesus the Christ was thus: When Mary His mother was betrothed to Joseph, before they knew one another, she was found with child of the Holy Ghost.



Commentary of Ephraem on Genesis.

British Museum OR. 1330.

f. 198a.

A.D. 1386 = Anno Martyrum 1102.

XXX. BRITISH MUSEUM OR. 1330. A.D. 1386.

Commentary of Ephraem on Genesis.

f. 198a الرض وامض الى ارض ميدلادك واكون معدك التقسير اوضح الكتاب ان لابان كان قد ظلم يعقوب ومنعه حقه واتتجع قلب يعقوب جدا ولما نظر الله عظم وجع قلب يعقوب فطنه لذلك التدبير الذي لم يفهمه لابان ولكثرة وجع قلبه وحزنه عزّاه في المنام واعلمه ان الغنم سيلموا كمرادك وان ذلك من فعلى وانى انا الذى فطنتك لمنذا التدبير. وقوله ان ملاك الله كلمنى وقال لى انا الله الذي كلمتك في بيت الله يعني في بيت ابي الذي هو الاله الحق وانا الاله حق مولود منه ولان ذلك البيت الذي ظهر له فيه على السلم كان سر للجماعة المسيحية كما قد ذكرنا ذلك في موضعه فلذلك ذكر المسحة وقال حيث مسحت لى نـصـبـة هناك وامره ان يعود الـى ارضه وعده وقال انى احضرتك الى هذه الارض لـكـى تاخذ منها غندى وتعود الى ارضك وغناك معك وهكذا يريد الله منا في هذا العالم ان ناخذ لنا منه غنا بالاعمال الصالحة وحينيذ نهضي الى ارضنا الحقيقية السهاءية ونحن لغنانا حاملين الكتاب اجابا اليا وراحيل وقالا له لعسى قد بقا لنا نصيب اخر وميراث اخر في بيت ابينا الم يحسبنا عنده 2 Cod. کمراذك

the earth, and go to the land of thy birth, and I will be with thee" [Commentary]. The Book explains how Laban tyrannized over Jacob, and refused him his right, and the heart of Jacob suffered much pain. When God saw the great pain of Jacob's heart, He made him comprehend this arrangement which Laban had not understood, and in the greatness of the pain of his heart and his sorrow He comforted him in

a dream; and taught him that the sheep would bring forth according to thy desire; and this will be My doing, and I am He who hath taught thee this arrangement. And his saying is "that the Angel of God spoke to me, and said to me, I am God [On the margin. who appeared to thee at Bethel, and he made it certain that He who spake to him is the Son, and therefore he called Him an Angel, and God, as He in the latter time appeared. He is a Man, and God; and therefore 'I am God,'] Who spake to thee at Bethel," which means in the house of my Father, who is very God, and I am very God, begotten of Him. And because this house in which He had appeared unto him upon the ladder, was a symbol of the Christian congregation, as we have recorded it in its place, therefore He remembered the anointing and He said: "There where thou didst anoint a pillar to Me"; and commanded him to return to his land, which He had promised him. And He said, I have brought thee to this land, that thou mayest take from it riches, and return to thy land, and thy riches with thee. And thus God wishes from us in the world that we should take from Him riches to ourselves in good works, and then we should go to our true heavenly land; we carrying our riches. [Text.] Leah and Rachel answered and said unto him, Peradventure there remaineth to us another portion and another inheritance in the house of our father. Did he not consider us with him.....



بسحى واسقا الحطيقة الملاكه وسيرذهر اسف افؤا قال وخناللا بجبل الدك كان الكلمه وكلة

Legends and Martyrdoms. Labyrinth IV.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 398.

f. 129 b.
Seen December A.D. 1408.

XXXI. SINAI COD. ARAB. 398. SEEN DECEMBER, A.D. 1408.

Legends and Martyrdoms. Labyrinth IV.

الاشفية نعمة بلغ فيها الى ان صارت رالعجايب تكنية له يسما بها وذلك انه اجترح عجايب كثيرة تزيد على السمع وتتجاوز الوصف وساذكر من كثرتها واحدة او اثنتين وهى ان كان خدام الكنيسة اوقدوا فى وقت من الاوقات من قناديلها قليلا فضعب ذلك على البار واحتجوا فى ذلك ان ما قد حضر فى الكنيسة قوم يصلون ولهذا السبب ان يحتاج فيها ضوا كثيرا فظهرت ملايكة سمعوها معه تقول ومع روحك فاما اشفاقه وحنوه فيبين تناهيه فيهما ما غرض للذين راموا ان يسترقوا رعية غنمه وذلك انه ما ازال عارض العماء الذى اشتملهم فمنعهم من النظر فقط: بل واعطاهم كيسا واحدا وصرفهم قايلا لهم خذوا هذا حتى فقط: بل واعطاهم كيسا واحدا وساس الرعية التى اوتمن عليها كما ينبغى وانتقل الى طبقة الملايكة وسيرتهم في

بسسسم الاب والابان والروح القدس الالاه الواحد وصف سيرة وتدبير ابينا القديس اسبيريدون صانع العجايب اسقاف مدينة ابريامية والريامية والمريان الله والله والكلمة والكلمة

Then he espoused a wife, and after her death he became a Bishop, and God gave him grace for the work of healing; he succeeded in it so that miracles became a nickname for him, and he was called after them. This was because he managed to perform many miracles, which increase

with fame, and surpass narration; I will mention one or two out of the multitude of them. One was that the servants of the church were once upon a time burning few of its candles, and this was hard for the pious man. They excused themselves for this [by saying] that there were no people present in the church praying, and for this reason that much light was not required in it. Angels appeared whom they heard saying with him, "and with thy spirit." But the length to which he went in his mercies and tenderness as shown in opposing those who aimed at robbing the flock of his sheep, and this because he never ceased withstanding the blindness which overwhelmed them and prevented them from even seeing, but he gave them one purse, and he dismissed them, saying to them, "Take this that your vigil may not be in vain." And he ruled the flock with which he was entrusted as was necessary, and he was translated to the rank of the Angels, and to their life.

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, the one God. A narrative of the life and conduct of our holy father Spiridion, worker of miracles, bishop of the city of Abrimithounton, which Theodorus bishop of Paphos (?) composed. John the Evangelist said, In the beginning was the Word; and the Word was with God, and God was the Word. This one in the beginning was with God. Everything was by Him, and without Him was nothing of what was. I ask Him and call upon Him to give me, the poor one, who has just begun upon this



History of Joseph ben Gorion.

British Museum OR. 1336.

f. 43 b.

A.D. 1493.

## XXXII. BRITISH MUSEUM OR. 1336. A.D. 1493.

History of Joseph Ben Gorion.

f. 43" وعـظـم شان هـرقـانـوس وقـوى سـلـطـانـه واسـتـقـام مـلـکـه واطهان 1 اليهود في ايامه وامنوا في جميع مساكنهم ٠ الـزمـان الـسـبـب فيما جـرى فـى انــــــــــــال ذكر فرق اليهود ذاك هـرقـانوس مـن الفرقـة التـي كان هـو وابايـه منها الي غـيـرهـا ن جرى بين اليهود من العداوة والحروب والقتل بسبب ذلك ف قال صاحب الكتاب كان اليهود في ذلك الزمان ثلثة فرق و الواحدة يسمون الفروسم ⊙ وتفسير هذا الاسم المعتزلة ⊙ والفرقة الثانية الصدوقية ⊙ وهم من اصحاب رجل من العلما يقال له صادوق والفرقة الشالشة يسمون الحسديم وتفسير هذا الاسم الصالحين. وهم المشتغليين بالتسبيح والعبادة وكانت الصدوقية تعادى المعتزلة عداوة شديدة وتباينهم وكان هرقانوس واباوه من المعتزلة وعاداهم ⊙ وكان السبب في ذلك انه صنع صنيع عظيم واحضر فيه جميع قواده وجنوده واصحابه واحضر حكما اليهود وهما المعتزلة ۞ وحضر هرقانوس معهم فاكل وشرب فلما اخذ قال المعتزلة انتم تعلمون انى واحد من راجع الى قولكم واتدبر برايكم ولا اخالفكم وانا اسالكم متى علمتم بغلط قد جرى منى او خطا تعلمونى به وترشدوني الى الصواب واطهانت . Cod

And the dignity and power of Hyrcanus increased, and his rule was established; and the Jews enjoyed security in his days; and were safe in all their dwellings.

A memorial of the sects of the Jews at that period, the cause of what happened at the change of Hyrcanus from the sect to which he and his parents belonged, to another one.

And what happened among the Jews of emnity, and wars, and slaughter because of that.

The author of the book says, 'The Jews were at that time [in] three sects. The first was called the Pharisees. And the interpretation of this name is the Separated people.

And the second sect is the Sadducees. And they were the followers of one of the learned men named Zadok.

And the third sect was called the Chasidim. And the interpretation of that name is the Righteous people. And they are occupied with praise and worship.

And the Sadducees hated the Pharisees with a fierce hatred, and separated from them. And Hyrcanus and his parents belonged to the Separatists; then after that he changed to the Sadducees, and withdrew from the Separatists, and he became their enemy. And the reason of it was this; that he had made a great banquet, and had brought into it all his captains, and his troops, and his friends. And he brought thither the wise men of the Jews; and these two were Separatists and Hyrcanus was present with them; and he ate and drank. And when they took the wine from him, he said to the Separatists, "Ye know that I am one of your disciples. And I am returning to your doctrines; and I will be guided by your opinions; and I will not oppose you. And I ask you, when you have known a mistake made by me, or a fault, tell me of it, and guide me to what is right."





Lectionary of the Gospels.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 121.
A.D. 1536.

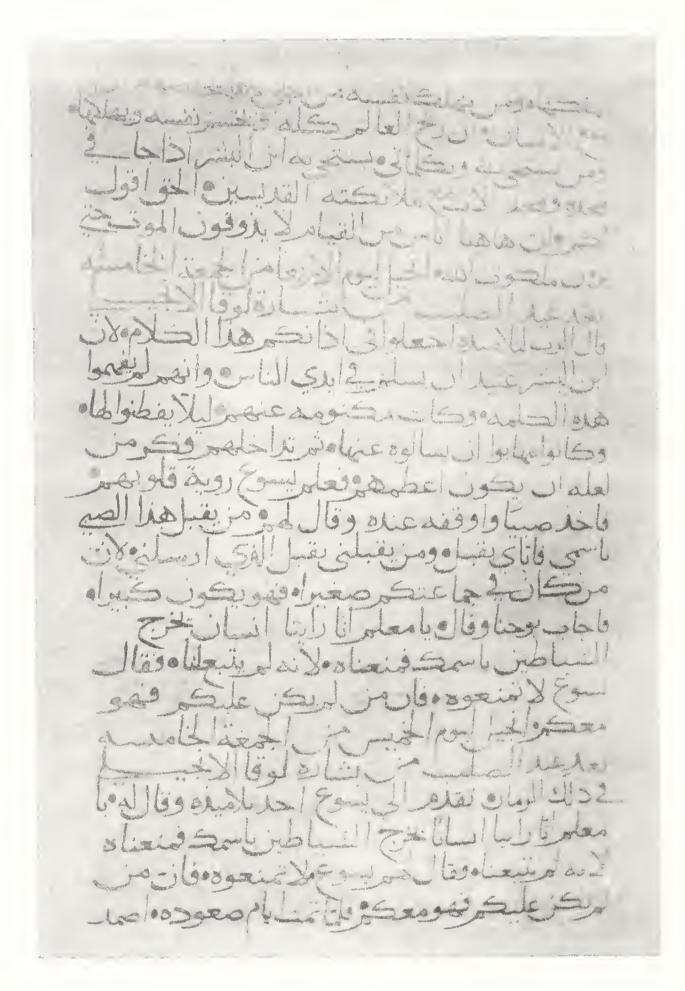
XXXIII. SINAI COD. ARAB. 121. A.D. 1536.

Lectionary of the Gospels.

طالع في هذا1 الكتاب المبارك العبد الخاطي المسكين الكثير السيات القليل الحسنات الطالب من السيد المسيح غفران خطاياه وارشاده الى طريق الصواب اخطا الناس في الخليقة واثمهم بالحقيقة الذي لم يستحق ان يذكر اسمه في هذا 1 الكتاب المقدس من كثرة خطاياه يواكيم باسم خورى العربي بـن المرحوم يعقوب بـن المرحوم اسحاق الخياط الشوبكي خال صقر بن المرحوم سلمان الضاني وكاتبه الخوري العربي وهو يوم تاريخه في الدير المقدس طور سينا الله يبيته فيه الى يوم وفاته ويجعل له في الكهنة حظا2 ونصيب امين وهو يسال كلمن قرا في هذه الاسطر3 الحقيرة ان يطلب له من السيد ايسوع المسيح الغفران يـكـون لـه نظير ذلك من الواعد الصادق في ينوم الدين والوقوف عين ذات اليهين بشفاعة ستنا السيدة العندري الطاهرة البتول الزكية ومارى موسى كليم القدرة الازلية الالهية والقديسة العظيمة الست كاترينا الشهديدة وجميع القديسين امين وذلك بتاريخ نهار الشلشا المبارك عشرين يوم مضت من شهر تموز المبارك يـوم عـيـد مـارى ايـلـياس الـنـبـى الـحـى الـغـيـور سنة سبع الاف واربعة واربعين لابينا ادم عليه السلام والسبح لله دايما ابدا وعلينا رحمته الى الابد 1 Cod. ois 2 Cod. اخصا <sup>3</sup> Cod. الاصطر

the servant, the poor sinner, with many vices and few virtues, has studied in this blessed book, he who seeks from the Lord the Christ pardon for his sins, and His guidance to the right way, the most sinful of people in the universe, and most guilty of them in truth, and who does not deserve that his name should be mentioned in this holy book on account of the multitude of his sins; Joachim named the Arab priest, son of the late Jacob, son of the late Isaac the tailor, the Shoubky, uncle of Sagar son of the late Salmon the sheep-master. And the Arab priest wrote it; and the day of its dating was in the holy monastery of Mount Sinai, may God make him dwell in it till the day of his death and give him a lot and a portion among the priests, Amen. He asks every one who reads these poor lines to seek pardon for him from the Lord Jesus the Christ; that he may have [something] like this from the faithful Promiser in the day of judgment, and a place among those on the right hand, by the intercession of our mistress the Lady, the pure Virgin, the chaste maiden; and our Lord Moses, him who held converse with the Eternal Divine Power; and the holy great lady Catherine the Martyr, and all the Saints, Amen. And this at the date of the blessed Tuesday, twenty days having passed of the blessed month Tammuz, the day of the feast of Saint Elias, the living and zealous Prophet; the year 7044 from our father Adam, on whom be peace, and praise be to God continually for ever; and on us be His mercy for ever, Amen.





Lectionary of the Gospels.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 135.
f. 86 b.
A.D. 1558.

XXXIV. SINAI COD. ARAB. 135. A.D. 1558.

Lectionary of the Gospels.

f. 86<sup>b</sup> Luke 9. 24 ومن يهلك نفسه من اجلى هذا يخلصها · 25 ماذا ينفع الانسان ان ربح العالم كله ويخسر نفسه ويهلكها ٠ 26ومن يستحى بي وبكلماتي ⊙ يستحى به ابن البشر اذا جا في مجده ومجد الاب مع ملايكته القديسين ١٤٦٠ الحق اقول لكم ان هاهنا اناس من القيام لا يذوقون الموت حتى يرون ملكوت الله ⊙ انجيل ليوم الاربعا من الجمعة الخامسة بعد عيد الصليب من بشارة لوقا الانجيلي Luke 9. 44 قال الرب لتلاميذه 44 اجعلوا في اذانكم هـذا الـكـلام الن ابن البشر عتيد ان يسلم في ايدى الناس و 45 وانهم لم يفهموا هذه الكلمة ⊙ وكانت مكتومة عنهم ⊙ ليلا يغطنوا لها ⊙ وكانوا يهابوا ان يسالوه عنها ⊙ 46ثم تداخلهم فكر من لعله ان یکون اعظمهم ⊙ 40فعلم یـسـوع رویـة قـلـوبـهـم ⊙ فاخذ صبياً واوقفه عنده 48 وقال لهم ⊙ من يقبل هذا الصبي باسمى فاياى يقبل ⊙ ومن يقبلنى يقبل الذى ارسلنى ⊙ لان من كان في جماعتكم صغيرا ⊙ فهو يـكون كبيرا ⊙ 49 فاجاب یوحنا وقال ⊙ یا معلم انا راینا انسان یخرج الشياطين باسمك فمنعناه ⊙ لانه لم يتبع لنا ⊙ 50فقال یسوع لا تمنعوه ⊙ فان من لم یکن علیکم فهو معكم ⊙ انجيل ليوم الخميس من الجـمعـة الـخـامـسـة بعد عيد الصليب من بشارة لوقا الانجيلي وه فی ذلك الزمان تقدم الی یشوع احد نلامیذه وقال له  $\odot$  یا معلم أنا راينا انسانًا يخرج الشياطين باسمك فمنعناه لانه لم يتبعنا  $\odot$  وقال لهم يسوع  $\odot$  لا تمنعوه  $\odot$  فان من لم یکن علیکم فہو معکم  $\odot$   $^{51}$ فلما تمت ایام صعودہ  $\odot$  اصمد

Luke 9. 24 ...shall lose it; but whosoever will lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it. <sup>25</sup> For what is a man advantaged, if he gain the whole world and lose his soul? and make it perish? <sup>26</sup> For whosoever shall be ashamed of me and of my words, of him shall the Son of man be ashamed, when He shall come in His glory, and the glory of the Father, with the holy angels. <sup>27</sup> Verily I say unto you, there are some standing here who shall not taste of death, till they see the kingdom of God.

The Gospel for the Wednesday of the fifth week after the feast of the Cross, from the Gospel of Luke the Evangelist.

Luke 9, 43

The Lord said unto His disciples, "Put this saying into your ears, for the Son of man is about to be delivered into the hands of men. The And they understood not this saying, and it was hid from them, lest they should comprehend it; and they were afraid to ask Him about it. Then there came amongst them a reasoning, which of them should be greatest. And Jesus knew the pondering of their hearts, and He took a child and set him by Him. And said unto them "Whosoever shall receive this child in My name, receiveth Me; and whosoever shall receive Me, receiveth Him that sent Me; for he that is little amongst you, the same shall be great." And John answered and said, "O Master, we saw a man casting out devils in Thy name; and we forbad him because he followeth us not." And Jesus said, "Forbid him not; for he that is not against us, is with us."

Gospel for the Thursday of the fifth week after the feast of the Cross, from the Gospel of Luke the Evangelist.

Luke 9.49

At that time one of the disciples came to Jesus and said unto Him, "O Master, we saw a man casting out devils in Thy name, and we forbad him, because he followeth us not." <sup>50</sup> And Jesus said unto them, "Forbid him not, for he that is not against us, is with us." <sup>51</sup> And when the days of His ascension were finished He set



Lives of Saints.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 264.
f. 197 b.
A.D. 1574.

## XXXV. SINAI COD. ARAB. 264. A.D. 1574.

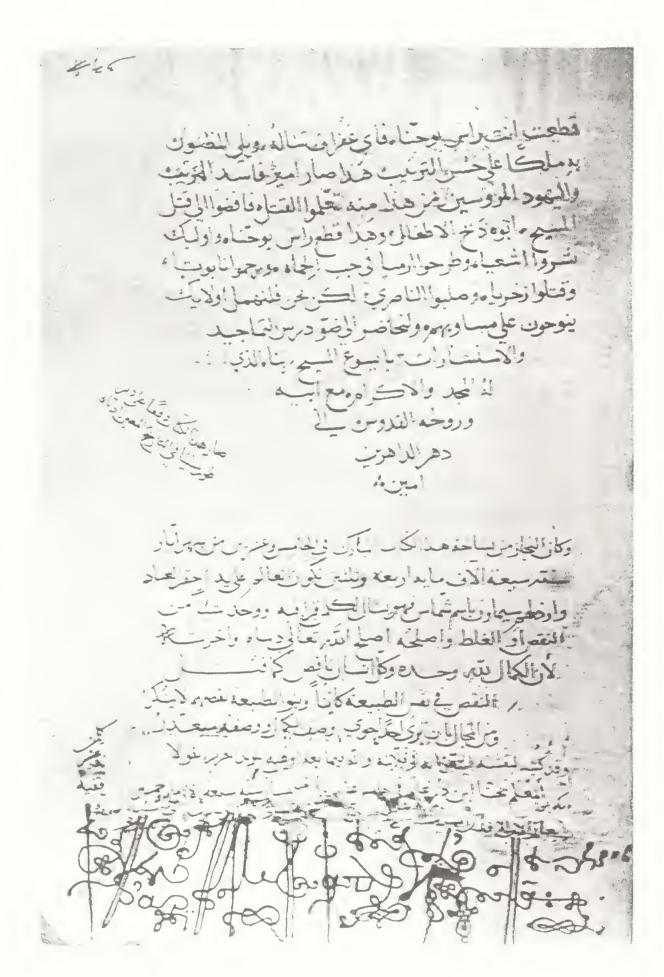
## Lives of Saints.

f. 197b قال المعتنى باخراج هذا الكتاب الى اللغة العربية يجب ان تعلم ايها الاخ الفاضل الحبيب والحبر الكامل اللبيب ان واضع هذا الكتاب وضعه في سيق القديس العظيم صابا كوكب البرية وكان وقـتـيـذ الـسـيـق عـامـرا وبـه من القلالي اربعة عشر الف قلاية على ما يذكر صاحب التاريخ . واثارها موجودة الى الان وبعضها عامرة وكانت حينين محشوة من الابهات الـرهـبـان والـنـسـاك الـمــــوحـديـن مع ما ينضاف اليهم من السواح المقيمين في الجبال والمغاير ومثاقب الارض الذين ليس لهم ما يشغلهم عن اتصال الصلوات والتضرع والقنوت فوضع لهم هذا الترتيب الملايم لهم ولما كان المتورطين في العالم لهم اهتمام بالاشغال الدنيوية والهموم العالمية نظر الابا المتقدمون والمعلمون السالفون في بابهم نظر افضل ليلا يثقل عليهم كل الموضوع ولا يجدون فسحة وامدا لذلك ويتركون الكل ويصير ذلك سببا لعدم اكتراثهم بالروحانيات ويجعلوا كل اهتمامهم بالجسدانيات فخففوا عنهم بعض الاشيا اليبقى لهم وقتا للتصرف في الاشغال وتحصيل

He who has the charge of the translating of this book into the Arabic tongue said, It is meet that thou shouldst know, O gracious and beloved brother, perfect and intelligent priest, that the compiler of this book composed it in the holy and great cloister of Saba, the Star of the wilderness, and the cloister was populous at the time. And in it there were 14,000 cells, according to what the narrator states. Traces of them are found till now, some of them inhabited; and they were filled at that period by the monkish fathers and the solitary hermits with such as joined them of the anchorites dwelling in the mountains, and the caves and clefts of

the earth, who have nothing to occupy them but constancy in prayers and intercession and invocation. And there was appointed for them this order, suitable to them. And whereas those that are plunged into [the water of] the world are taken up with worldly business and mundane affairs, the ancient fathers and the early teachers thought exceedingly well about them, lest all that was imposed on them should be too heavy for them, and they should find neither time nor space for this; and they should leave all, and this should become the cause of their want of care about spiritual things, and they should give all their attention to bodily things, and they lightened them of some of the things, that there might remain to them time to occupy themselves with business and acquisition.





Sermons and Legends. Sinai Cod. Arab. 423. A.D. 1622.

XXXVI. SINAI COD. ARAB. 423. A.D. 1622.

Sermons and Legends.

قطعت انت راس یوحنا، فای غفران تناله، ویلی المظنون به ملکا علی حسن الترتیب، هذا صار امییر فاسد الترتیب والیهود المروسین من هذا منه تعلموا القتل فافضوا الی قتل المسیح، ابوه ذبح الاطفال، وهدا قطع راس یوحنا، واولیك نشروا اشعیا، وطرحوا ارمیا فی جب الحماة، ورجموا نابوث وقتلوا زخریا، وصلبوا الناصری، لکن نحن فلنهمل اولایك ینوحون علی مساویهم، ولنحاضر الی ضو درس التماجید

والاستشارات بايسوع المسيح ربنا الذي لم المجد والكرام مع ابه وروحه القدوس الى

دهر الداهريان صار هذا الكتاب وقفا على دير امين ... طور سينا في التاريخ المعين ادناه

وكان النجاز من نساخة هذا الكتاب المبارك في الخامس وعشرين من شهر ايار سنة سبعة الاف ماية اربعة وثلثين لكون العالم على يد احقر العباد وارذلهم سيماون باسم شماس فهو يسال لكلمن قرا فيه ووجد شيا من النقص او الغلط واصلحه اصلح الله تعالى دنياه واخرته لان الكمال لله وحده وكل انسان ناقص كما قيل النقص في نفس الطبيعة كاينا وبنو الطبيعة نقصهم لا ينكر ومن الهحال بان ترى احدا حوى وصف الكمال ووصفه متعذر وقد كتبه لنفسه ليتعنا به في قلايته وانه فيها بعد اوهبه للولد العزيز نقولا [ابن] المعلم يحنا ابن درغام في خامس عشرين ... سنة سبعة الاف وماية وخمسين

Thou hast cut off the head of John; and what pardon canst thou obtain? Woe to me, the supposed king by a good succession. This one became a prince who spoilt the succession; and the subject Jews have

learned murder from this one; and they got so far as to kill the Messiah. His father slaughtered the infants; and this one cut off the head of John; and those people sawed Isaiah in sunder, and threw Jeremiah into a miry pit; and they stoned Naboth and killed Zacharia, and crucified the Nazarene. But let us leave these people to sigh for their sins, that we may occupy ourselves with the light of learning praises, and asking counsel of Jesus the Messiah our Lord, to whom be glory and honour, with His Father and His Holy Spirit, to everlasting ages, Amen.

This book became the property of the Monastery of Mount Sinai at the date specified below.

The completion of the manuscript of this blessed book was on the 25th of the month of Ayâr (May) in the year 7130 of the existence of the world, by means of the most contemptible and despicable of slaves Simeon, by name a Deacon; and he asks every one who reads in it, and finds any defect or fault and puts it right, may God, the exalted, put right this his world and his other one; because perfection belongs to God alone, and every man is imperfect, as it has been said, Imperfection exists in the soul of Nature, and the defects of the sons of Nature are not unknown. And it is impossible that thou shouldst see one who contains in himself the quality of perfection, and the description thereof is impossible. And it is written for himself to occupy himself in his cell with it; and afterwards Nicola, the beloved child, son of the teacher John Ibn Darghâm, on the twenty-fifth . . . . in the year seven thousand and a hundred and fifty



على سورتنا ومثالنا بعنى بالاشتطاعة والسلطه والتملك والتعني برات وللاطرة والاختيارع إشبيه المتأل والنقرب ولحش يفرب الانشك مى صورقه الم مخلفها في الما بط والظاهره في المنزله فيز البيعي هو بعينه بل علىسباللغجامنة واداكان الانشان نقر مزال العنورة والمتال والله قدخلق الانشان يشتشي بوهنية خالقه وينزيعته وناموش وتلكوالشريعه والناموش والوينانا فلعد ان تكون تنظب طبيعة والمنعما ومفتى معاعل جهدة النقرب ومناك دلك اداكان لك ولدااع عبداوست 

Dialogue between an Emir and a Monk. Sinai Cod. Arab. 625. Read in A.D. 1698.

XXXVII. SINAI COD. ARAB. 625. Read in A.D. 1698.

Dialogue between an Emir and a Monk.

The Monk.

على صورتنا ومثالنا يعنى بالاستطاعة والسلطة والتملك والتصرف بذاته والارادة والاختيار على سبيل المثال والتقرب وبحسب ما يقرب الإنسان من صورته التي يخلقها في الحايط والظاهرة في المنزلة فترا ليس هو بعينه بل على سبيل القرب منه واذا كان الإنسان يقرب من الله بالصورة والمثال والله قد خدلق الإنسان يستسير بوصية خالقه وشريعته وناموسه وتلك الشريعة والناموس والوصايا فيجب ان تكون تناسب طبيعة واضعها ومفترضها على جهة التقرب ومثال ذلك اذا كان لك ولدا ام عبدا وكنت انت في طباعك رحيما فهل تامره ان يكون

"according to our image and likeness," that is to say, in power and authority and dominion and self-control and will and choice, by way of likeness and approach, and just as a man is like his image which he creates upon the wall, and which appears in the house, and thou seest not himself but something in the way of being like him, thus man approaches God in His image and likeness. And God created man to wish to walk in the commandment of his Creator, and in His ordinance and law; and

this is the ordinance and the law and the commandments; and thou must necessarily be akin to the nature of their Founder and Legislator by way of resemblance. For example, if thou hadst a son or a servant, and thou wert in thy disposition compassionate, wouldst thou command him to be



Chrysostom's Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 626.
f. 86
A.D. 1726.

XXXVIII. SINAI COD. ARAB. 626. A.D. 1726.

Chrysostom's Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews.

f. 86 الجسد · لان هذا الاسم الذي هو ابنه · لان كلمة الله كان لها هذا الاسم دايماً اعنى الافضل الذي هو الله الكلمة لم يزل له وما ورثه اخيرًا ولا ايضاً صار افضل من الملايكة . عند ما طهرنا من جرايمنا بل لم يزل افضل وافضل من غير اضافة الى غيره افاذًا هذا الكلام متوجه الى الجسد وقد اعتدنا نحن ايضاً اذا ما كنا نتفاوض في معني انسان مها نصفه بها علا وتخامل والدليل على ذلك اننا اذا قلنا ان الإنسان ليس هو شيًا الانسان تراب الانسان رماد فان جـمـيـع صفاتنا هذه مرجوعها الى الانقص واما اذا قلنا ان الانسان حيوان غير مايت الانسان ناطق مجانس للعلويين فان بنية كلامنا قد تاسست على الافضل وهكذا قد جرت الحال في المسيح تعالى وذلك ان السعيد بولص تارة تكلم ان يدل على سياسته ويبينها وان يفيد معرفة طـبـيعـــه التى لا يشوبها زوال لا غيار ٠٠ المنة لله تعالى وحده العظة الاولى

فى الدينونة وفى مضار الـرذيـلـة ومـنـافـع الـفـضـيـلـة ⊙ وفى نار جهنم محرقة فقط ولا مضية وفى الرحمة فان قد طهرنا السيد تعالى ايها الخلاق من ما اثمنا فالخليق بنا ان نلزم الطهارة

the body; because this name, which is that of His Son, this name belonged to the Word of God always; I mean that the Highest Good, which is God, never ceased to possess the Word, and He did not inherit it afterwards, nor did He afterwards become better than the angels, while

He purified us from our sins; but He was always better, and was better without relation to anything else; and in that case this language refers to the body; and we are accustomed also when we converse about the meaning of Man, to qualify him by what is high or low; and the proof of this is that when we say that Man is nothing, Man is dust, Man is ashes, then the result of all these our epithets is towards diminution. But when we say that Man is an immortal animal; Man is endowed with reason, akin to the supernal beings; the edifice of our speech is founded on what is best. And thus has been the case in regard to the Christ, may He be exalted! And thus the blessed Paul sometimes speaks about Him from the supernal side, and sometimes from the humble side, preferring to indicate His economy and to explain it, and to teach the knowledge of His nature, which is not affected by any cessation or change. Grace belongs to God, may He be alone exalted!

## The First Sermon.

About the Judgment, and about the harm of Vice, and about the benefits of Virtue, and about the Fire of Hell which burns only and gives forth no light; and about Mercy. And since the Lord, who is exalted, hath purified us, O Thou who dost create out of water! we are guilty, and it is meet for us to cling to purity.



عسر جال فضائلك مامنا انك الى الطريلية دنوت وبناظك نحوالسما احدقت وعلى ذرى للما مافلامك وطيت وسعيت سعيًا محلًا وتعالت نم ركب على شاروبيم الفضايل وطرت وصعَات بالحليه من حيث هرب العكف وسبقت فهات لناالسسلمتقدمًا ايانا في الهدايه والارشكار والاحكان نقول انك والحلان بعدهد وتتقدم في الرشاد كافتا اذف حاضه وايعدت بالحيه ابتعادًا الحيدًا والحية هُوالله النَّي له الحُد

Sermons of John Klimakos, Abbot of Sinai.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 339.
f. 274 a.
A.D. 1736.

XXXIX. SINAI COD. ARAB. 339. A.D. 1736.

Sermons of John Klimakos, Abbot of Sinai.

دنوت وبناظرك نحو السها حدقت وعلى ذرى الجبل القدامك وطيت وسعيت سعيا مجدا وتعليت ثم ركبت على شاروبيم الفضايل وطرت وصعدت بالجلبة من حيث قهرت العدو وسبقت فهدت لنا السبيل متقدما ايانا في الهداية والارشاد والاحرى ان نقول انك والى الان بعد تهدى جماعتنا وحصلت الى راس هذا السلم البار نفسه وايتحدت بالهحية ايتحادا اكيدا والهحدة هى الله الذى له الهجد والهجد الى الله الذى له الهجد الى الله الذى له الهجد الى الله الذى له الهجد الى الدى الدهور كلها الى الدى الدى الدهور كلها الى الدى المحبة المحد

وقف دير طور سيا المقدس فكلمن اخرجه عن الوقفية يكون محرم من الله تعالى ومن حقارة

الاب السيد نيكيفورس ريس اساقفة طور سينا المقدس وريثو الجليل سنة سنة مسيحية

in the beauty of the loveliness of Thy virtues here Thou didst approach the holy hill, and with Thine eye Thou didst gaze unto the heaven, and on the tops of the mountain Thou didst tread with Thy feet, and didst labour strenuously, and wentest up. Then Thou didst ride upon the Cherubim, the virtues, and didst fly and ascend with a shout from where Ps. 18. 10 Thou didst vanquish the Enemy and Thou didst go before and spread a path for us, preceding us in guidance and direction, and it is better for

us to say that until now Thou dost still lead us all, and dost go before us all in guidance, since Thou hast run the race, and hast arrived at the very top of that pure ladder, and hast united Thyself in love by a sure union; and Love is God, to Whom be glory throughout all ages, Amen.

The property of the Convent of Mount Sinai the holy, and every one who takes it from its possession will be cursed by God, who is exalted, and by the contemptible father the lord Nikiforos Archbishop of the holy Mount Sinai and the glorious Raithō, in the Christian year 1736.



المستقمع لاننا اذا مامشينا فيه وسرخ بلاصلالة وحافظاً من كالبحرعثرة بغيل على ومفن لناسل منصوب ملاجنيات الى القديد مظه ولنا الله على راسها جالس على حسب ظني نظر أب السُّلُم الني شاهرها بعقى وسبيل كُلُ واحدِم التَّاسِينَ المالارتقاء بي منه الطبق الفاصلة والمصاعدات ان بضع لَهُ مطَالعًا في قلب ٥ ويطح عنه التوادي ويكاض مسرعا بحب ونشاط وامانة حارة فيه المضعلالعلى والسّع لسمايي من معنند المترافي مَا اشْمَلْتُ عَلْمُ لِمِعَانِيهُ مِنْفُصَلًا ، وأوضى لَهُ المِد مَا مِنْ لِسَبِ عَالِيفَ مِ وَذِلْكَ ان انبالِ خَنارِم طينوا السلالي انبايوخنا رئين طورسينا بط منه بعليمًا نافعًا يوافق منهب الهبانية و بلاء 6 ... المتين قداختا ركامثل ها السيره الملايكيد ويفي اليد راغت بان بنهض الرب بغيركسل حمايله

Prologue of Matthæus Raderius to the Scala Paradisi of John Klimakos, Abbot of Sinai.

Sinai Cod. Arab. 339.

f. 3 a.

A.D. 1739.

الكتاب المبارك وقف دير طور سينا فما مع احد اجازة بكلمة الرب يز سلطانها ان يغيره عن وقفيته كيرللس ريس اساقفة طور سينا ٢٧٧١ سنة مستحية

† μετεπωλήθη τὸ παρὸν ὑπὸ Ῥαφαὴλ μοναχοῦ, καὶ ὑπάρχει τοῦ ἀγίου μοναστηρίου ὄρους Σινᾶ, καὶ οὐδεὶς τολμήσει ἀποξενῶσαι αὐτὸ ἐν βάρει ἀλύτου ἀφωρισμοῦ. Ῥαφαὴλ Κίνεργος.

XL. SINAI COD. ARAB. 339. A.D. 1739.

Prologue of Matthæus Raderius to the Scala Paradisi of John Klimax, Abbot of Sinai.

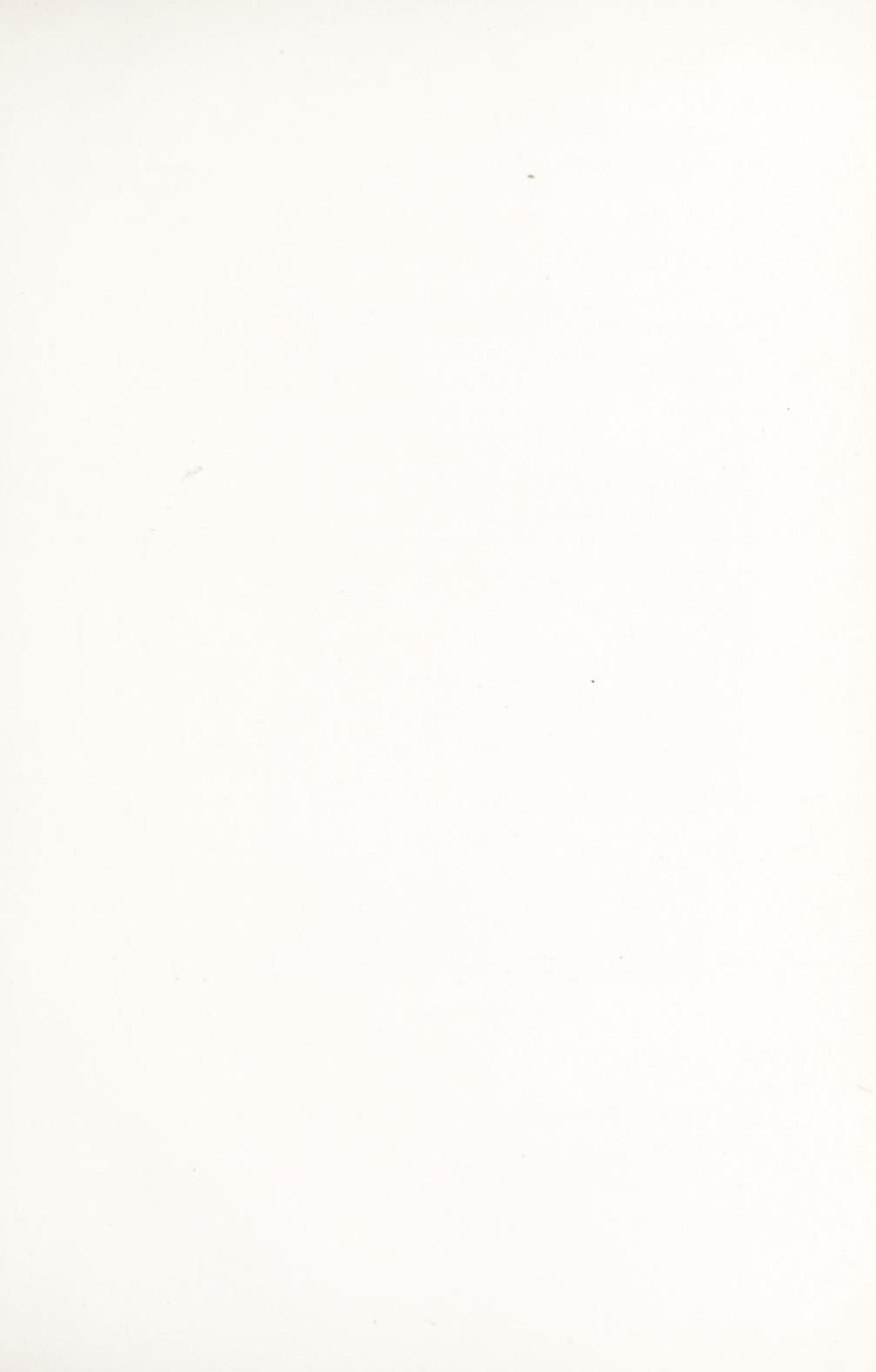
f. 3ª المستقيم الاننا اذا ما مشينا فيه وسرنا نجده مرشدا لتابعيه بلا ضلالة · وحافظا من كل حجراً عثرة بغير انجراح ولا مضوة ومقرب لنا سلم منصوب من الارضيات الى القديسات ومظهر لنا الله على راسها جالس على حسب ظنى نظير السلم التي شاهدها يعقوب فسبيل كل واحد من التايقين الى الارتقا في هذه الطريق الفاضلة والمصعاد الروحانية ان يضع له مطالعا في قلبه ويطرح عنه التواني والكسل ويحاضر مسرعا بحب ونشاط وامانة حارة في هذا المصعد العملى والسعى السمايي : وهنذا اشرح لمحبتكم ما اشتملت عليه معانيه منفضلا واوضح لكم ايصا ما هو السبب في تاليفه وذلك ان انبا يوحنا رييس دير رایثوا ارسل الی انبا یوحنا رییس طور سینا یـطــلـب منه تعليها نافعا يوافق مذهب الرهبانية ويلايم كافة الذين قد اختاروا مثل هذه السيرة الهلايكية وتصرع اليه راغب بان ينهض بالرب بغير كسل كها يليق ¹ Cod.

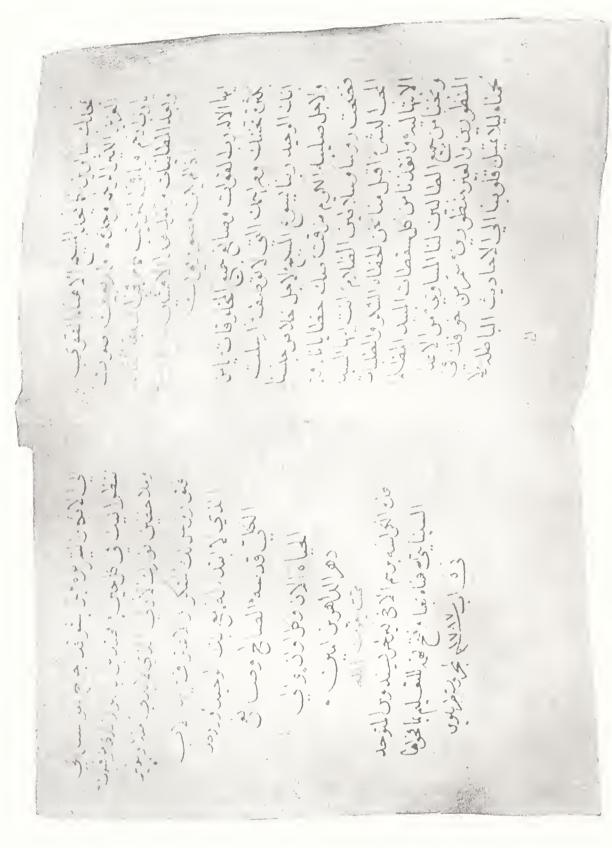
the straight [way], for when we go into it, and travel, we find it guiding its followers without error, and guarding them from every stone of stumbling without wound or hurt; and bringing near to us the ladder planted from the earthly to the Holy, and shewing us God seated at

its top, I suppose like the ladder which Jacob witnessed. The path of every one who desireth to climb into this excellent way, and the spiritual ascent, is to place for himself stairs of it in his heart, and throw away from himself hesitation and idleness, and present himself quickly with love and ardour and fervent faith in this practical ascent, and in the heavenly course. And thus I shall explain to you, dear friends, what its ideas contain, and shew you plainly also the reason for its composition. It is because Anba John Abbot of Raithō sent to Anba John Abbot of Mount Sinai, seeking from him useful instruction suitable to the monastic life, and meet for those who have chosen this angelic walk, and earnestly implored him to arise in the Lord, without laziness, as becometh

## In a later hand.

This blessed book is the property of the Monastery of Mount Sinai; and no one has permission, by the Word of the Lord, whose authority is great, to alienate it from being its property. Cyril, Archbishop of Mount Sinai, Nisân 30, 1772, the Christian year.





-Prayers.
Sinai Cod. Arab. 587.
f. 21 b.
A.D. 1787.

XLI. SINAI COD. ARAB. 587. A.D. 1787.

Prayers.

را العزيان الكالميان الموليان الموليان القوى الما القوى العزيان الكالميان البرحمة وحده واربعين صوت يا رب ارحم وباقى الترتيب كما مر في الساعة الثالثة وبعد المطانيات وتقول هذا الافشين لمار باسيليوس الذا لم يكن مصوريون

ابها الاله رب القوات وصانع جميع المخلوقات يا من بكشرة تحننك ومراحمك التى لا توصف ارسلت ابنك الوحيد ربنا يسوع المسيح لاجل خلاص جنسنا ولاجل صليبه الكريم مزقت منك خطايانا و فضحت روسا وسلاطين الظلام انت ايها السيد المحب البشر اقبل منا نحن الخطاة الشكر والطلبات الابتهالية وانقذنا من كل سقطات المبيد المظلم ونجنا من جميع الطالبين لنا المساوى من الاعدا المنظورين والغير منظورين سمر من خوفك في الحمنا ليلا تميل قلوبنا الى الاحاديث الباطلة ولا

1 الى الافكار الشريرة بل بشوقك اجرح نفوسنا لكى ننظر اليك فى كل حين مهتدين بالنور الذى من قبلك وملاحظين نورك الازلى الذى لا يدنى منه وبغير فتهور. نرسل لك الشكر والاعتراف ايلها الاب الذى لا ابتدا له مع ابنك الوحيد وروحك الكللى قدسه الصالح وصانع الحياة الان وكل اوان والى دهر الداهرين امين .

هذه الكراسة برسم الآخ كير حركسندوس المتوحد السينايي الله هناه بها وفتح فهمه للتعليم بما فحواها في آب سنة ١٨٧٠ لمحروسة طربلوس.

تمت بعون الله

We grateful people praise Thee as we praise the Christ our God, the alone powerful, the glorious, the merciful. And forty times, O Lord, have mercy<sup>1</sup>! and the rest of the order shall be like that which passed in the third hour, and after the Matins, and thou shalt say this office to Saint Basil when there is no  $\mu\epsilon\sigma\omega\rho\iota\sigma\nu$ .

O God, Lord of the Powers, and Creator of all creatures! O Thou Who in the abundance of Thy love and Thy mercies, which are indescribable, didst send Thine only Son, our Lord Jesus the Christ, because of the salvation of our race, and because of His glorious cross, and hast torn up [the bond of] our sins from Thee, and hast confounded the chiefs and powers of darkness; Thou, O Thou Lord who lovest mankind, receive from us, even us sinners, thanks and imploring prayers, and save us from all errors of the Destroyer, the Tyrant; and rescue us from all who seek injuries for us, amongst the enemies, seen, and unseen. Fasten (nail) Thy fear in our flesh, that our hearts may not be inclined to vain fables, nor to wicked thoughts, but with desire for Thee wound our souls, that we may look towards Thee at all times, led by the light, which is from Thy presence, and contemplate Thy eternal light, which no one can approach.

And unweariedly we send to Thee praise and confession, O Father, who art without beginning, with Thine only Son, and Thy all-holy Spirit, the good, the Creator of life, now and at all times and to all eternity, Amen.

This book was finished by the help of God at the command of the brother  $K\acute{\nu}\rho\iota\sigma\varsigma$  Chrysandus¹ the monk of Sinai, may God give him benefit from it, and open his intelligence for teaching about its meaning! On the 5th of Ab in the year 1787 at the fortified town of Tarablûs.

 $^{1} = K \acute{\nu} \rho \iota \epsilon \ \acute{\epsilon} \lambda \epsilon \acute{\iota} \sigma o \nu$ .









